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# "J. W. Alden, Publisher OPPORTUNITIES OF NATIONAL

WELL-DOING. AND THE GUILT OF THEIR NEGLECT.

A Discourse by REV. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of

Pro. iii, 27. "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine

The injunction in this text is not simply a a command to pay your just debts. There is no particular benevolence in that, especially when the sheriff is after you. The man is a villain, a robber, who refuses to pay what he owes for value received, especially if the person to whom he is in debt is a poor man, with a family on the brink of starvation, for want of that money, while he, the fraudulent debtor, who keeps i back, is a wealthy man. Such is the case with us, in relation to the millions whom we have not only defrauded of their wages, but have siezed and sold themselves and their families for perpetual slaves, and put the whole amount to our capital. Now if God should reckon with us, and compel us to pay, or go to prison till we had paid the uttermost farthing, we should

half of a war to put down the rebellion without putting down slavery, without doing justice t the slaves, near two thousand millions; and it this way God is wringing out from us some part of our ill-gotten gain ; but this is not the payment of our debt to the slaves, and if God holds as strictly to that, with compound interest, is States to pay it; and yet, that would be but jus co begun, a debt paid, which we have fraudulently contracted, and refused the payment, addng to that refusal the exasperating crime of de nying the debt, and declaring the whole robbery both of wages and persons, our lawful property New at length, God is coming to settle with us and commands us utterly to cease from this wick edness, to deliver the oppressed out of the hand for the immeasurable fraud and cruelty so long perpetrated. He puts the opportunity in our nower, and commands us yow to avail ourselves

Even Ante diluvian theology can tell us that he congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate, and the shall consume the tabernacles of bribery. And in regard to the oppressors the features of east them out of his belly. He shall suck the misons of mans the viner's tonene shall slav him That which he labored for shall he restore, and ently taken away the house which he builded not. The heaven shall reveal his iniquity, and the earth shall rise up against him."

# THE GREAT QUESTION.

Now the question is, Have we obeyed God? Have we executed the work to which he appointed us? Have we fulfilled the purposes of government, as ordained of God for justice, for righteousness, for liberty, for equity? He has given to us the power of the sword, to be exercised for conscience sake, as a terror to evil doers, and a praise those who do well. Have we used it for that purpose? He has laid before us, bound with rds upon the altar of this rebellion, (which he has suffered to be raised for this very object.) the monster iniquity of our country and of modern times, and has commanded us to slav it, for the cliverance of mankind. Have we obeyed God e have spared it as long as we could, with the beforetion of this as our policy, namely, that we would sacrifice slavery only as an extreme necessi , and for our own safety. Abraham of old would have sacrificed his own son, at God's command; we have refused the sacrifice of our first

Can we expect the blessing of God unless we bey him? This is the question for us, as a chris tian people. This is my stand point, and here I claim it as a right and duty of the christian pulpit to hold the people and the government to this obligation. It is not only the sacrifice of a sin, and the punishment of a public monster, and his expulsion from human society, to which God calls us, but the deliverance of a whole race, whom we have heretofore held bound as the victims of that

ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. Justice is the sacred foundation and whole object of government as ordained of God. Have te seized, and are we embracing, the opportunity given us of God, in a signal manner, and at one plow, so as to arrest the attention of the whole world upon the the grandeur of the transaction, to restore to an injured race the rights we have so long withheld from them, and to cover that race with the protection of our own government and constitution, or are we still using those rights as our stock in trade, our reserved capital, by the adroit management of which we mean to conquer in the war, and to set back our broken enational firm in the strength of the orginal partnership? It is not thus that we can do our duty to God and to humanity. We have been set forward in the providence of God far in advance of all other naions, for our determination of the questions here itvolved, for the choice of our policy, and the setting of an example of national policy before

We are bound to go further than England did in the work of emancipation, and if she performed that work from a sense of justice ourselves to perform it more throughly and grandly in the same way; but if she did it from selfish expediency, ourselves to do it from a great regard to humanity and justice; and if England, even in doing it, left the question of property in man unsettled, ourselves to do it in such a way, declaring the rights of the enslaved, and the inexorable claims of justice on their behalf, and the iniquity of recognizing or permitting to be recognized the right of property in man, as to make that



First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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WHOLE NO. 135.

tions. Shall we put away from us the opportuni- please, and to retain in slavery whom we please. magnificence of moral grandeur and power offered is we are invited to occupy?

sen for justice, and will earry on the cause.

national justice on earth. It is justice that God destiny as a nation. equirs of us, and not the preservat ion of our Un-

against Slavery and mercy to the enslaved; and fying the first part, and protecting slavery. But if the Agag of this rebellion were even a worship- if the second part intends the protection of slaveper of God, instead of being as Amalekite and a ry, then the first part gives the rebels the power worshipper of dagon, or if the nation could prove and opportunity to nullify the second part, and by that his being spared is essential to the restoration of their Union, still God will have him exe- Cotton States, so called, continue to rebel, then cuted. That is God's commission, in the war the loyal border slave States will be between two Smite slavery and deliver the enslaved. Leave not fires, the freedom of the North, and the edict of one of them in bondage.

The race is not ours to dispose of, but God's, and as we dispose of the race, so God will dispose of us. This is the climax, and just here we stand, upon the brink of ruin, because we, will not do ustly, will not execute the purposes for which God has appointed governments, and has given us the power of United States government is pledged a government so entirely in the hands of people, to be administered according to their will.

VARIOUS OPERATION OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of emancipation may be re garded from different stand-points and appears a different thing according to the point of observation. onsidered as having emancipation for its purpose it is glorious and blessed.

But it cannot be denied that there is in it the

assumption that this race is perfectly and entire. ly ours, to dispose of, at our pleasure. The proclamation has no authority otherwise. The there, but ending in the offer of a compromise proclamation holds forth the millions of slaves with slavery. It is said to have been a pres. at our disposal as a prize to be gained by the renewed loyalty of their masters. If the mas- ly there is nothing wrong in that, provided slaves as slaves for them. The government acter, if he yields to a strong pressure in behalf of this great country would thus be degraded of the right. The pressure that led our President fugitives and returning them in safe bondage and it was right to yield to it. But what kind of to their owners. The government would become pressure wrought out the offer of security to slathe owners of a great slave-pen, and the owners very, on condition of loyalty to us? would have only to come forward, prove property, The offer of freedom is put forth as a threat nating the slaves of rebels, with their wives and from necessity, resorts to severe ones. The threat from acting the part of slave catchers and executioners of the fugitive slave law, yet the whole power of the government, the whole military force of the republic, is pledged for the return of every

fugitive from loval owners. Millions of slaves are by this proclamation lovalty. Our government assumes the power of al States Do these human beings belong to pose of them? To pass them into bondage, or to give security for their being held as slaves? If ing this power and opportunity, he chooses to en. slave them, and we look on and permit it, then we have reason to believe that our end as a nation

this, that on the first of January 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free.

This is grand and glorious, and would be perfect justice and freedom, if it had been in the present tense instead of future, and had made freedom a present declared reality instead of a contingency, dependent on the rebellion being from the Lord of the tempest. The new heavens continued to the first of January. The slaves are and the new earth seem to them already created now, of right, free, and should have been declared

part efficacions, there must be a second proclamamation designating the States and parts of States, if any, in rebellion on the 1st Jan. 1863, and participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evi-

not in rebellion against the United States. slaves, they are not consulted in the matter, but as justice in obedience to God. if they had neither part nor lot in the attributes of umanity, are tossed like a foot ball from party

of the land.

ty of such a settlement? Shall we renounce such In fact it assumes the ownership of the slaves, because it offers them as slaves in consideration of to us as a people, such a throne of justice and equity the submission of the rebel States. It assumes that compromise, will be so savage, that any man also that the time has come, hinted at in former In the name of God we hold this government proclamations, in which if necessity requires, we justice or freedom will be torn in pieces. and people to the obligation of justice to the en- may abolish slavery by emancipation. The asslaved. It is we who are upon trial, not they. sumption of the power is an acknowledgment of the This is God's court and God's cause for them, and opportunity. The great question is, are we willing theirs is this great criminal case, the arguing of to use it for the deliverance of the enslaved, or only which stirs up the nations, and has produced this so far as may expedite and render certain the resrebellion and war, that are but incidents in the toration of our Union? It seems probable that it trial, and only prove that the Great God has ari- will be our conduct in regard to the enslaved. and not in regard to the rebels, that will deter-It is a trial whether there be any such thing as mine the final disposal God will make of our own

If now the first part of the proclamation really on, unless that is rooted and grounded in justice, means the overthrow of slavery, then the second It is justice that God will have; it is justice part provides the rebels with the means of nullicontinued rebellion to destroy slavery. For if the freedom at the South, forbidding any attempt to repress any effort of any slave to obtain his actual liberty, whether by running into a border State, or by raising insurrection in his own. Of course the Fugitive slave law will be a dead letter, as between the rebel States and the Border States, and to prevent any Border State power from attempting to play the slave hound, or catch the vagrants according to previous custom, throw them into ail, and then sell them to pay their jail fees. Congress will be driven, out of sheer necessity, from such complications, and in order to avoid the fierce conflict that must follow the attempt to make liberty and slavery lie down together, to abolish utterly the infamous fugitive slave law, and to make the

proclamation of the President universal. The proclamation is a mermaid, attractive and inviting in its promise of freedom, if it stopped sure that produced the proclamation, and sureers will enter into bonds of such loyalty, we, the pressure were in the right way. It is a on our part, enter into bonds to keep their proof of nobleness and fectitude in a man's charinto a pound for impounding a whole race of to proclaim emancipation was God's pressure,

The government would become a slaveholding continued, and it is called a severe measure; it is government by these proceedings. It became said that our government heretofore have been such indeed by the very act of Congress emanci- pursuing mild and conciliatory measures, but now, children, but providing that the mothers, wives and of universal freedom and the offer of continued children of the slaves of loyal persons should slavery are employed by the same authority as remain slaves: a most monstrous edict, more the means of winning back into obedience to our barbarous than even the King of Dahomey ever government those who have rebelled for the sake issued, and at this moment crying up to heaven of slavery :- the threat of the breaking up of slaveagainst us. And now, although the recent arti- ry, if they continue to rebel, the offer of continued cles of war rehearsed in the very proclamation of slavery, if they cease to rebel. The object for which the President forbid our generals and our soldiers they rebelled is granted to them, if they will

> LIBERTY AND INSTICE THE GROUND OF OUR DELIGHT IN THE PROCLAMATION.

Now the very word freedom, the possibility freedom, the proclamation of it, even as a threat, as a calamity, as a measure of warfare more so brought into market, and offered in possession as vere and terrible than war itself, is nevertheless the persuasion to their masters to return to their so glorious, all the better part of our nature rises up so spontaneously to hail and welcome freedom, ownership over all the slaves in rebeldom, and the that our attention is arrested there, and for the power to bestow them as slave property in loy- moment that glorious vision fills the whole horizon. The people behold this mermaid rising on our government so to dispose of? Has our the troubled sea, and the sight is as that of a ma-President any constitutional authority thus to dis- jestic halovon bird proclaiming the tempest past, and swinging in peace and beauty in a shaft of light breaking direct from heaven. Without so, then he has the power to free them, and if, hav- looking below, they are ready to throw themselves into the water for the embrace of the divinely beautiful form of freedom; and indeed the sight and the melody are entrancing, almost enough to deprive us of our senses, it is so long The proclamation is in two parts. The first is that we have been waiting and longing for such a revelation. And forthwith halleluias peal across the deep, prayer-meetings of thanksgiving are called in our cities, and our editors and our preachers go into eestacies of eloquent praise, ready almost to exclaim, Now lettest thou thy servants depart in peace, since we have seen thy salvation. The very Peters among the abolitionist throw themselves into the sea, without so much as askign "Lord if thou?" or waiting for a sign

And all this eagerness of delight, this loss of men's senses in a delirium of assurance, is honora. ble in the highest degree, in that it shows what the people earnestly desire, and what they would support with their whole heart, if they could get it. They would take freedom for their Pilot, for example of a supreme regard to justice? He that the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall their Saviour, if the government would send him, on that day be represented in the Congress of the if the government would trust him, if the govern-United States by members chosen thereto at elec- ment would only obey him in the ship of state. tions wherein a majority of the qualified votes The people are all ready, and were so, long ago, and this outburst of exultation proves it. We all re joice in every step of the government towards dence that such State and the people thereof are freedom, and we pray that the march of our armies may be the tramp of freedom, shaking, as it The second part is a relief from the first, if the will, the whole continent, yea, as it would shake first part be taken as a threat; it is also a hin- the world, to that music, with that heart. But we drance to the first, if the first be taken as a declar- want no half-way work, no compromise with slaation of justice and right. The second part is a very, no new bargain between slavery and free nullification of the first, whether the first be con- dom, no vamped up compact, or dragon mended sidered as penal, or conferring a blessing, if the and set between the cherubim in God's temple of rebels accept of it. If the rebels agree to the liberty. Such a patching up of things will but second and avail themselves of its invitation, they entail upon us a new world of woes and miseries thereby relieve themselves of the pressure of the Such an adjustment of this conflict would renew first, which has no longer any application; or, if a dominion of the slave-aristocracy, and a reign it be considered a blessing, which is promised in of terror and sin, to be followed by another war the first part, they deprive themselves of that, by Our only salvation is in the refusal of any comaccepting of the second part. As to the poor promise with slavery, and a present execution of

DANGER OF A COMPROMISE And if, when the people take this singing crea to party, to be caught and thrown again, or kicked ture out of the sea, and behold the mortal sting back, according to the pleasure of the high con- thrust through the humanity of millions, behold in those dragon folds of compromise the renewal We shall hold the government to all that is of a slaveholding Union, they still say, Such shall good in this proclamation, and we shall endeavor be the settlement, and so we accept it, and so to prevent everything that is bad. We shall sus- our task of abolition is completed, and our miltain the government in carrying out emancipa- lenium begun, then will God take us at our word tion, and we shall invoke and demand the govern- and confirm for us our delusion. The elements ment, in God's name, to save the country from any of a military despotism are ready, and lying in ly lack that congruity, self-consistency, and boldnew compact with the slave-power, and to give wait, to enforce that settlement, and for the party freedom at once and forever to every inhabitant that shall ride into power by means of it, the grasp and retaining of that power will be so The proclamation assumes the most unlimitempting, so fascinating, that a century may pass THE PROCLAMATION A PRODUCT OF THESE OPPOSITE ited supreme authority over slavery in every before the possibility of a counter revolution. claim forever hereafter impossible among the na- way, the power and right to deliver whom we The people are now for war as the means of

crushing this rebellion, but if we accept the sacrifice of any part of the colored race as the condition of settlement, then the cry for peace by who dares propose the continuance of war for

A settlement by partial emancipation will be a ompromise that will be a political and moral slavery for us all, out of which the price of raisng us may be found in the pages of inspiration. When the Hebrews yielded to such a compro mise in spite of God's command, they were speedily reduced to such a pitiful condition, that even for the sharpening of their agricultural tools they had to go down to the grindstones of the Philistines. It was not until they were thus utterly subjected and disarmed and trodden upon, that there was again the life-giving pang of reaction the nation came not from any line of princes, prophets, or yeomanry, but from a mother in Israel, a prophetess, driven by the very emergency o be a warrior for God.

OUR ONLY SAFETY.

In such a crisis as this, the only safety for us s to do justly, and rely upon God. We must seek his guidance, and whatever he would have us to do, that must be declared at all hazards, no matter though it condemns all that we are doing. Every time the waves roll, and a storm comes on, there are those who would have us keep quiet, but that is they very time to speak out. Our lights are meant for storms, and our steam whistles, and bells, and alarm guns, and storm rockets, and all the noises we can make, or beacons that can flash with flame, are for fogs and darkness, as well as storms. Our light houses are built upon'a rock, that when the storm rages highest, then the light may beam the brightest. The light shows the reef, the breakers, and the ship furiiously driving against them. Those who advise a prudent silence are about as excusable when they say keep quiet because the storm rages, and you are only croaking about our dangers, and taking a desponding view, as if the crew and captain of a ship should curse the lightning or the lighthouse that suddenly shows them a reef of rocks right in the course they were steering. If there were a conspiracy to steer upon the reef, and wreck the vessel, then indeed you might expect to hear the cry, Down with the light? But you mean to be saved, the more light the bet-And it is in periods of just such commotion, that light and truth, for the occasion, take hold of men's hearts and minds forever. It is when the fallow ground of humanity is broken up, and the hard-pan itself burst in pieces by God's great ploughshare of war and revolution,

Do you remember the Swiss patriot that roused country against an Austrian invasion, by seting his own mountain cottage on fire at midnight? Are we excused from manning a lifeboat, and launching out to save the drowning creatures of a ship just going to pieces, because it is a dangerous work? Grace Darling, a girl, tender and timid, but with God in her noble nature, puts to shame the prophets that would hide God's truth because it is unpopular. No! let us launch out among the breakers, for God is with us, and this is the time for salvation by his truth, when everything else fails us.

Yet we are called sour, crabbed, impracticable nd are accused that nothing will satisfy us beause we demand simple justice. Nothing less than that ought to satisfy us. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves, if anything less would satsfy us, and ashamed of a revelation that quired anything less, or anything different. or if God were satisfied with anything but obednce to justice and mercy, that would prove hristianity a falsehood, and revelation a preence. And so God stakes his own authenticity nd righteousness, and right to be heard and beyed, not merely upon his supreme and sole eatorship and infinite and glorious sovereignty, out upon this, upon the nature of the demand he nakes upon his creatures. For what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, to ove mercy, and to walk humbly with thy

We have no right to constitute ourselves a slavesingle slave. Yet by the very promise of emancipation at a future time we constitute ourselves he slaveholding power up to that time, and what is worse, not by constraint, but willingly, ot grudgingly, as of necessity, but with a ready

Now it is a fearful thing if we cannot pass to

the renunciation of a sin, without first plunging eeper into it than ever; a fearful thing, if we can not buy or sell an ounce of truth and morality vithout first becoming wholesale traders in lies and iniquity. Were there the right disposition Congress, it would at once repudiate the hame and sin of slaveholding as an impossibility. It would declare that neither the Executive nor any other branch of our government, has any authority or power to hold the freedom of any uman being as a thing to be disposed of, no authority to declare slavery, but only to forbid it and that therefore, while the Emancipation clause of the proclamation stands, and shall be executed the offer of continued slavery falls, and cannot pe fulfilled, because all persons under the power of the United States government, are under its rotection for justice and freedom, the ends of that government, and as they owe allegiance, so gives plausibility to the belief that something we owe protection, and cannot and will not prostitute the power of our guardianship to the sup-

### THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION EXPOUNDED.

In the light of its antecedents and concomitant (CONCLUDED.)

In our last issue we traced the causes, more and political, that had preceded the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22, culminating in the counter-influences, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, that were known to have been pressing upon the President with increasing intensity, up to the date of that document; and we suggested the probability, a priori, that, with the known hesiancy, doubt, and indecision that had been manifested and expressed by the President, the docament, when it appeared, would be likely to betray evidences of that hesitancy, and consequentness, so desirable in such a paper, at such a crisis. We proceed now, to test these suggestion by an examination of the facts of the case.

PRESSURES.

The Proclamation of Sept. 22, as we are told,

was not either of the three drafts that had lain for weeks, in the President's drawer, which had been discussed in the Cabinet, and shown to Gen. Ashley (M. C.) and others. The opposition of Messrs Seward and Blair, and of the Border State kitchen cabinet, had deferred, indefinitely, the

signing of these.

When the Northern, Eastern, and North Western pressure upon the President became too heavy to be longer borne, he "took the responsibility" himself, the public have been told, and drew up, with his own pen, the new Proclama tion, the day before it was issued. The measure was his own, in marked distinction from either of the rival measures that had been so earnestly urged upon him. It neither displaced for the time being, nor for three long months to come, the old war policy that has, thus far, been purmong them; and even then, the deliverance of sued-nor did it, on the other hand, (as it could not) inaugurate, to any great extent, any rival policy, during that period. It announced, in fact, that until the first of January, no such change should be made.

> The Proclamation proclaimed and demanded an armistice between pro-slavery and anti-slavery for above three months, or until Jan. 1, 1863, o far, at least, as the Executive Mansion was concerned. It says, the Presidential policy is settled until that time.

Will the armistice be regarded by the contending parties? By the pro-slavery forces, we know t will not! The Proclamation was the signal for a renewal of the onset with increased vigor, on their part. Their leading journals in New York and in Richmond attest this. The antislavery party (there are now but two parties in the country) must, with renewed and superior vigor, meet their enemies promptly, or be over-

To the pro-slavery party, that has, thus far, shaped and administered the national war policy, the President's Proclamation virtually says, You shall have full control and use of the national orces, for three months longer. Go on, just as you have done, only you must stop returning fugitive slaves, for the law of Congress, passed last March, must be obeyed, henceforth, to stop the clamors of the radicals, so that they may keep the armistice so necessary to the peace and quiet of the White House and of the Capitol. Go on, in other respects, just as you have done. No loyal Southerners, or Northerners, having black or yellow skins, none indeed, however white, if of African descent, shall presume to help you or to fight the rebels, before the first of January. If, within that time, you can, in this way, put down the rebellion, the sacred and precious institution of slavery shall be preserved, and you, gentlemen, conservative aspirants, shall have the honor that great ruling principles and truths thrown in, of having achieved a conservative triumph, and to the country. True, it may cost the loval North two millions of dollars a day; say, one hundred aud eighty millions; and it may cost thirty or fifty thousand lives, to say nothing of the hazards of defeat. But should you succeed in saving both the Union and Slavery along with it, who shall say that the sacrifice has been too great? For then we shall have "the Union as it was" in the elessed days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan Quit you like men and be strong, lest, on New Years' day. I be compelled to give up the con trol of the Army to Fremont, Hunter, Phelps, and

To the Anti-slavery supporters of the Adminis ration, the Proclamation says-For pity's sake, et me alone for full three months to come. Re gard my armistice. Your enemies, I know, will ontinue fighting you. But you must not follow their bad example. There is not much danger of their subduing the rebels, in that time, as you may judge from the past. As little danger s there, that the rebels will comply with my terms, by sending members to Congress. Keep quiet, till the first of January, and then you may have your own way, Fremont, Hunter, Phelps, negroes and all. There is nothing like "strategy" in politics, you know, though some of you think t has not accomplished much in the army.

This paraphrase we take to be a fair expo tion of the animus of the Proclamation, so far as its bearing on the contending parties seeking to influence the President, and guide his war policy is concerned. And to this bearing, the President's attention must have been mainly and in-

CORROBORATIVE RUMORS. This theory may help to account for a rum

that has been deemed mysterious. We have what we deem good grounds for the belief that a short time previous to the date of the Proclamation, the President expressed to certain Northern gentlemen, his thorough conviction that Gen. McClellan was not the proper man to fill a high post in the army, and that he intended to keep him where he then was, in a position where he could occasion no great disaster. Within a day or two, however, the President restored him to his command. The reason for this sudden change, was reported to be that certain officers, under McClellan had told the President that if the General was not restored to his place, they, and other officers would quit the army, and would carry a large body of the soldiers along with them; half hinting, that they might, perhaps, find employ elsewhere, not far distant.

That the President should have yielded to such a threat, seemed incredible, but the recent removal of Gen. Buell, and his sudden restoration at the urgent request of a few of his officers though against the known wishes of the greater part of the army, and of the loyal free States. similar, at least, may have occurred in the army

The removal of McClellan and Buell, their sudden restoration, and the issue, almost simultaneously, of this remarkable Proclamation, under all the attendant circumstances, indicate, certainly, the presence of great and opposite pressures pon the President, and seem to furnish a key to the philosophy of his action. Long time hesitant, as we know he had been, which of two opposite courses to pursue, he devises an expedient for staving off, for three months, the final decision. That course once determined upon, it

\* If there had been no indications of insubordination in the Army of the Potomac, is it credible that Gen. McClellan would have felt himself particularly called upon to issue his remarkable order of October 7, requiring submission to the Proclamation of the President? Does not the appearance of that order, immediately after the visit of the President to the Headquarters of McClellan, render it highly probable that the measure was suggested by the President himself? Having reinstated the General, at the earnest request, not to say dictation, of his military partizans, what less could the President demand, in his turn, than their submission to his Procla-

was natural that McClellan, Buell, &c., the favorites of the conservatives in the army, should have a fair chance to work out, successfully, their war.policy, if they could; and if not, give place then, to others of different views. THE PROCLAMATION ANALYZED.

Let us now test the correctness of our theory of the President's object, in his Proclamation, by close analysis of the Document itself. What does it avoid doing? And what does it do? It declares that.

1. At the next meeting of Congress, the President will recommend a renewal of the offer of compensation to States that will adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery,-the President will also recommend efforts to colonize, may happen to turn up, in the interim? with their own consent, persons of African de-

Here was a sop for the conservatives. 2. On the first day of January, 1863, all perons held as slaves, in any State, or designated shall be, thenceforward and forever free,

Here was a sop for the radicals. But, 3. The President will, on the 1st of January next, designate the States or parts of States, that are then in rebellion, on the principle that if any State or part of a State that shall, before that time, be represented in Congress by members | this rebellion to be suppressed before the expiration chosen at elections wherein a majority of the of the present year, and that thus the question of qualified voters shall have participated, it shall, in the absence of countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and stitution.' the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

luly elect members to the Federal Congress, shall be exempted from the operation of the strong conviction that the confederate leaders Emancipation Act, and protected in their pre- would not allow the 1st of January to approach tended right to hold slaves, as heretofore!

Here was a sop for the conservatives. 4. The President calls attention to the Act of March last, forbidding the return of fugitive slaves from the army and navy: also to the 9th and they would have "amnosty," and, the help of and 10th Sections of the Act of July 17, last, lib- their "friends of the Vallandicham persuasion, who erating slaves of rebels captured, or coming under the control of government, or escaping from rebels and coming within the lines of our ar- them from all serious harm." They could ais mies. Also, providing that no slave escaping have a revision of the Constitution, as proposed in into any State, Territory, or the Federal District, 1861 without stipulation, in 1863, securing perpetushall be delivered up, unless the claimant shall make oath that he has not been in arms against the United States, nor given aid and comfort to given up, as formerly!

A sop to both radicals and conservatives.

ready recapitulated, declaring the emancipation hands of the Administration, without any further of the slaves of all rebels thereafter persisting in agitations, petitions, or solicitude? their rebellion, and (Section 3) declaring that such rebels "be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States' -the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22, ignored them, entirely, as did his Proclamation of

matter of remonstrance and entreaty, on the part of earnestly loyal citizens, ever since. But now the President ignores them again!

Another sop for the conservatives.

How is this course to be construed? And how and why is it that the Proclamation f Sept. 22, makes no mention of the approaching expiration of the sixty days, mentioned in his Proclamation of July 25, under the sixth section, confiscating the property of rebels, at the expi-

ration of that time. Are we to understand that the operation of the first, second, and third sections of the Confiscation Act are virtually suspended by the President's late Proclamation, till the 1st of January next-thut they are not to be executed until that time? and that they are then to be superseded by the President's Proclamation?

It can hardly be supposed that the President claims the prerogative of thus setting aside acts of Congress, approved and signed by himself.

But if he does not, why is he silent in respect hem, in a proclamation covering much of the same ground, but putting off the action under it for above

The Act of Congress liberates all the slaves of rebels persisting in rebellion, after the date of the erate all the slaves in all the States, or parts of States which he shall declare to be in rebellion on which he (not Congress) has prescribed.

Which of these-the Act, or the Proclamation to be enforced? Or shall both?

Again, the Act of Congress of July 17, declares that no person thereafter in rebellion against the United States, shall ever again hold office, under the Government. The President's Proclamation of Sept. 22, invites the "majority of qualified voters of each State"-loyal and disloyal, to elect members to the Federal Congress, impliedly promising them, that on compliance with his invitation, their slaveholding shall not be disturbed. In case of their compliance, how shall the President's implied promise be redeemed, without a nullification or repeal of the Act of Congress? Are the people prepared for either of these? Will Congress or the President adventure the experiment? That Act liberated all the slaves of rebels who continued their rebellion after the passage of the Act, July 17, (so we understand it; or at furthest, as others understand it,) at the expiration of the sixty days, on the 25th of September. Can an Act of Congress, or can the Proclamation of the President reduce them to slavery again? The idea is so monstrous that even the pro-slavery New York World, of Oct. 7, repudiates it, in the language that follows. "By the provisions of that Act, the title of all reh-

els to their slaves absolutely ceased on the 25th of ident's proclamation of warning. The slaves became as free on that day as an act of Congress can make them. By what authority does the President declare that these freemen shall again be reduced to owners will send representatives to Congress? If the confiscation Act is valid, the slaves will then Can the President rivet anew the manacles Congress has struck off? It may indeed be said that the proclamation is a conditionial offer of amnesty under the Act. But on that hypothesis, why does it allude only to slaves, and not to the other provisions of the Act? Would this be a dis

from holding office under the Government, and as the President invites all "qualified voters" to unite in sending members to Congress, under a pledge that this process shall secure the peculiar institu

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS,

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

age prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be see post office, may retain one dollar each for con 7. Each new subscriber, including those abo tioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

tion from damage; suppose the invitation should be accepted, and that the members thus elected should present themselves for admission to seats in Congress, how could they be received without over riding the Act that excludes rebels? Very few, if any of them, it may be presumed, would be able to prove that they have not been rebels against the Government. The proclamation does not require it of them to do so. Can the President, by proclamation, annul or change the legal qualifications of members of Congress? How is this?

In what light is the Proclamation, on the whole to be regarded? Does it mean emancipation on the first of January ? Or does it mean the restoration of the supremacy of slavery before that time? same offer that has already been rejected. The Or does it mean neither, or either, as the chance

In answer to these questions, journalistic oracles widely differ-not only from each other-but in some instances, from their former selves, after a day or two of meditation.

"It is only a tub to the abolition whale" save the part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in a state of rebellion against the United States, and mislead abolitionists, while measures are in train to disappoint and ensuare them.

Again, says the Herald: "It is only to silence the clamors of our howling,

The President has we dare say not the remotes idea that this conditional proclamation of emancislavery, under the constitution, will be the absolute control of each of the States directly concerned in the maintenance of removal of the

The N. Y. Tribune, at first, appeared to regard it a Proclamation of freedom, but, after three day's So that any State or part of a State that will reflection, chimed in with The Herald's exposition discovered in it "inklings of peace"-had " a very without very earnest efforts" at pacification, and told them distinctly, that "whenever they really desired peace" they had "only to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty"would guarantee to them a practical ascendency in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield al slavery :- to all which -- strangely enough -- The Tribune signified its assent.

And is this the Proclamation over which Republithe rebels,-leaving the slaves of all others to be cans, including even Summer, with almost all shades of anti-slavery men and old line abolitionists, are chaunting Alleluias, and many of them grounding As to the provisions of the same Act of July their arms, because their warfare is accomplished

Who can deny the truthfulness of the statemen

"This is a very different proclamation from what Fremont, Hunter, and Phelps issued, and from what the abolitionists have demanded from the President Their policy was to proclaim immediate uncondi give the rebel states three months to return to their allegiance, in which contingency all their institu tions are to be preserved, according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution."—N. V. Herald

That is, "the Constitution" as construed by The Herald, removing slavery from Federal control. We have thus analyzed the Proclamation, in the light of its antecedents, concomitants, and the expo sitions of representative journalists. Our own views of it, our readers will have learned, already, in part, but we shall, probably, make some further comments upon it, bereafter

# FROM THE SANDWICK ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, August 5, 1862. Dear Bro. Goodell :- When I heard recently of the removal of our friend and brother, Des Wilde, I said. I fear that the Principia will be discontinued, now that he who has all along given it his sympathy and pecuniary aid, has gone to his heavenly home. Who will supply his lack of service in this department? Who will aid our Brother Goodell in his noble work of spreading the truth of God on the subject of oppression be fore the public eye? Of calling our country to repentance of this, her great sin, and thus by the blessing of God, of saving the land we love act, namely, July 17, 1862, on legal conviction of from utter ruin? I confess to my fears that I the offence. The President's Proclamation is to lib- might hear from your lips that the paper was discontined or at least suspended. How great then was my surprise and joy on receiving soon the 1st of January next, deciding, himself, by a test after, not only a number of the Principia, the first one I had seen since leaving New York, Oct. 11. 1861, but the Principla in an enlarged form and new dress. I bless God for his goodness to you in raising up friends when those on whom you leaned were removed. He is better than all earthly helpers, will aid his people in time of need. In Him may we all confide, cheerfully.

How much I like the Principia it were in vain for me to attempt to tell in few words. I like it for its logic. It has an aim. It is its object, as Dr. Emmons used to say of good ministers, to penetrate and impress. Then it is reliable. Its information is reliable. Its statements of facts seem to me to have been sifted, and when they see the light they may be depended on. How unlike the matter styled news which the dailies on your side and on ours throw out. I need not tell you what is swallowed as verity in the morning is either contradicted in the evening edition, or so modi fied as to be of little value. Then the fidelity to the great facts of the Bible, to its doctrines and its precepts; this is the crowning excellence of the Principia. I pity those reformers who engage in their work without being deeply read in the book of God. One might as well hope for success in the day of battle after throwing away his sword as to expect it while neglecting the use of the Sword of the Spirit which is the word of God. Surely, in the warfare with sin which we are waging we need all the armor which God has provided for us, and I rejoice to believe that you will keep in mind the exhortation of the apostle on this subject. You need strength from above : for have we not reason to fear that Satan, that old oppressor, will, in some way, aid his faithful servants, slaveholders, and their abettors, so that there will be some compromise with the sin which is threatening the ruin of our beloved country? Earnestly do we hope that in the struggle in which you are engaged, my honored brother, you will be sustained by the prayers of God's people, and that all who hate and fear the demon of slavery will sustain you in dealing such blows as will cause its speedy death. As a general thing, foreigners among us at the island, give their sympathy to ithe Union cause; are decidedly friendly to the United States Government. One southern lady sympathizes, I am told, with the secessionists, but she is alone in her glory. Rev.

wonder they are as outspoken as some of them are. More than one of the brethren have been driven from their families in consequence of this . I hope all the ministers of the mis sion pray for their country. Sure I am, that the minister of Christ who is too timid, at a time like this, to pray for his country, is unworthy to sustain this interesting relation. What a cry should now go up to the mercy seat, in behalf of our distracted, bleeding, guilty country. How earnestly should we all plead with God, to overrule this shameful rebellion, for the speedy and utter overthrow of Slavery. I have hope that He will do so, though I have little doubt that multitudes. even at the north, mean, if possible to conserve peace with the continued existence of the accursed system of chattel Slavery. The Lord confound the designs of these enemies of their race. Your brother in the Lord,

J. S. GREEN.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, \ New-York city GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city

John McComb, Worcester, Mass. ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. T. M. CHISHOLM, New Bedford, Ms. John Wisch, Canadice, N. Y.

#### THE UNION OF THE FUTURE AND THE FUTURE OF THE UNION.

The future of the Union depends upon the Union of the Future. Tell us what the Union of the the future of the Union. If the Unon, then the future of that Union

menue itself at one effort. We unity of regeneration in the high- longing to the loval states. prematurely old with tyrannic agonies?

Are we, as a nation, as a republic, to show our-

, if the Union can but be so preserved, now found-apparently an abolitionist,

Such declarations as these are not only immoron abhorrent of slavery and of the slave aristoc- it? racy, even through its sprouts were all fascinating young men in College, of whom the Jew, Benja-

out the old leaven, since even a little of it remaining. herewith Christ bath made us free. The Fu of our Union will be determined by the Unwe now establish for the future. Let the North beneeforth rule by liberty as the South of the North With God is terrible majesty."

We are determined not to be drawn into any new mpact or compromise with slavery. If the proclamation of such a marriage is issued, we forbid Whatever edict of emancipation the revernment has promised, we shall hold thent to and whatever they refuse, we shall press them root and branch. We will keep all we have got. and get all we can, all that God himself demands slavery as a legacy of guilt and misery to our children. We call upon the government to save tion of the very sin on account of which God is the nation from so dire a calamity as the renewal

laws for freedom, and to give us what the Conliberty, justice and equity. We say, stand by the Constitution and the Union, to the last gasp. pact with slavery must be admitted under it Were we base enough to renew such a compact upon that exhaustion, to induce a treacherous we should be emiltier than our Fathers. God has given us the opportunity to execute the Constitution for justice and freedom against slavery, and we will do it. God has given us the opportunity to sweep away the whole oligarchy of traitors against it, and torturers and mis-interpreters, that, like ichneumon flies have got in under the bark, and bored a place and laid their eggs there. We will scrape the bark of these vermin, and put a girdle of justice round the

This is our Union, a Union for liberty and justice, and it shall not be broken. The Constitution is its law, the Constitution as it is, being interpreted by itself, by the preamble, and the Declaration of Independence, and the guarantee that belongs under it to every creature, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due process of law. The Constitution is not to be interpreted by precedents of tyranny, nor by the declarations of a tribunal declaring that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect, but, like the Bible, it is to be interpreted by itself, not by the practices of men, nor the Procrustes beds of millitary responsibility." "Men are kept in high gan, as one of their worthy Representatives, if they despots, but by its own spirit and object, which places who have ceased to have the President's please, when his vote, with the votes of some sixis the purpose of government as God has ordained it, the righteousness and justice of heaven, thwart his plans and carry out their own."- and Lovejoys (if they are not to be hanged) shall

we can come out of this war without the cer- ment?"

Mr. Damon of Honolulu, speaks out boldly, and | tainty of another, and out of this rebellion, without the destruction of our own liberties. We cancome as near being abolitionists as they can, and not succeed, if we refuse to listen to God, and to disregard the rights of that down trodden race, whom God has resolved to set free. Execute ye righteousness and judgment, and deliver the poiled out of the hand of the oppressor lest my fury go forth like fire, and burn that none can acting, in the sight of all nations, and with all ized? your professions of freedom and piety, God cannot let you go. You only have I know of all the for all your iniquities.

#### THE PROCLAMATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It is sad and humiliating to see our dependence upon public opinion, and our want of an independent standard of right and wrong. We comfort ourselves, in any possible sanction or excuse for our tolerance of slavery, by the judgment of foreign nations, when our standard of freedom and justice ought to be far higher than theirs. Are we willing to take lesssons in liberty from France, or the theory of a free government from any of the powers of Europe? Is it sufficient for us that a few French writers think we could not have emancipated our slaves any more swiftly? If all Europe thought we were bound by our constitution to tolerate slavery, would that be a consolation or an absolution, to an upright conscience? And suppose that all Europe applauds the proclamation of the President, without, taking exception at the offer of a governmental guarantee of slavery to the rebels, on condition of their return into the Union, would that make the offer any less shameful, or any less offensive to Almighty

But the proclamation is not applauded in Europe. The declaration of emancipation in the States that do not submit to the Union is reprobated by the pro-slavery party in Europe, just as it is by the pro-slavery party in America. On both sides the Atlantic, the lovers of slavery are opposed to emancipation; and the proclamation of it in any way does not meet their approbation,

but excites their anger and disgust. On the other hand, the friends of the slaves both in Europe and America, deeply regret that a proclamation of Emancipation should be alloyed and neutralized by the promise of a guarantee of continued slavery as a privilege and right be-

By all lovers of freedom and justice any thing in the shape of an edict of freedom is hailed but in being coupled with an offer to grant and old man with his deeds, the old sins, and the secure the privilege of perpetual slavery to loyal rheumatisms, fevers, catalepsies, convulsions, slaveholders and slaveholding states, the proclaspaces, delirious tremeus, of a frame already mation is regarded even in Europe as a disgraceful and iniquitous transaction. And in vain shall we attempt to make ourselves or others believe selves after such a resurrection, stalking about in that it is not justly so regarded. We cannot suc- safety, I had to appear to be absent. Nothing o othes of our old sins? Or are we wil- | ceed in persuading other nations to believe that ling to go lock into the tomb, in order by coming we have a right to ignore the rights of the enslaout again, gradually, to show the reality and safety | ved, and to offer them in chains, as slaves, as a of the nitracle? Or shall we occupy ourselves bribe to persuade rebel states back into loyalty. any longer with disclaiming any intention of be- We shall not persuade other nations to put out their eves, by putting out ours, nor, by refusing Shall our political candidates attempt to make to see ourselves as others see us, shall we percarried by boasting of their lifelong servility to suade others to judge us as we judge ourselvesslavery, and their innocence of any intention to The Paris Constitutionnel declares that the procdestroy it, or to make war against it? If you lamation, with its offer of the boon of continued should ask some of these old time worshippers what slavery to those states that will return to the Uns the chief and of man? They would still say, ion, does no honor to the moral sense of Mr. Lin- so near my dwelling that it also would be conlisten to the renewal of the credos slavery in those states. What candid person can of their faith! "I believe in slavery for the sake | deny the truth of this? The President himself would not.

The Proclamation of the President proposes to ase this is good for the present dis-enter into alliance with slaveholding states, gua-whole Abolition concern. This threat was apthad not been for the war I would | ranteeing to them their right of slaveholding. Now not have disturbed the slavery, but would have we have flamed with indignation and wrath against Great Britian on the assumption of that nation be then placed upon a horse, without a saddle, and conducted to the front of their column, and orders ing ready to enter into alliance with the Confederate but shameful, ill-timed, and injurious to the States, a slaveholding Confederacy. We have recause of the Union. The Union now is to be save buked and satirized the English without stint for them they would be fired upon if the people had ed by excluding slavery from it as sinful and for- this disregard and renunciation of all their anti- any spirit, and I believed they had When they he by the nature of the Union and the slavery professions on the supposition that they davery. The Union as it was, the Un- intended to recognise the slaveholding confederaion for which men would have kept slavery, was | cy. But if it be hypocrisy in them to sympathize Union for the sake of the slave aristocracy, a with the South and enter into alliance with ene-The Union for the sake of which we mies of the human race, what must it be for us to tion Government pretty expensive, don't you P' must now sacrifice slavery, is a free Union, a Un- do the same thing, nay, to set the example of doing the men that took me prisoner removed me from

Had we said to the rebel states, you have gone out of the Union for the sake of slavery; you shall now return into it only on condition of put-We are now "called unto liberty," and that is, ting away your slavery, or else you shall be held the Union of the future to which we are invited by us as conquered territory, and we ourselves and which we must secure. We must east will put away your slavery ;-that would have t the old men with his deeds. We must purge | been an example for the world. But we ourselves, who have been raging at the idea of any nation on make it again a Union of malice and wickedness, this confederacy of slaveholding, slave-breeding, with the slave obligarchy for its law-giver. Let slave-trading rebels, now propose to receive them as not therefore be entangled again with the yoke | with their slavery, to our embrace, if they will return, we and they constituting one grand slaveholding government!

If we do this, then Great Britain and all European nations would be just and righteous, should they say, Henceforth there shall be no treaty with the United States of America. We excommunicate them from the family of Christian na-

# FIGHTING WITHOUT REPENTING.

We observe, in most of the loyal news journals that come before us, a great degree of anxiety that the army of the Union should move forward without delay. In this, the religious papers largely participate, but we fail to see in most of them repent of its still continued tolerance and protecnow contending with us; the sin that caused the | to this city, where there was owing me about \$75 rebellion, in the first place, and that still incites and sustains it.

The Independent of Oct, 23, says "The whole North implores millitary activity. The Army frets for service. The President is known earnestly and urgently to desire a vigorous autum campaign. Yet, the prospect now is that our Army will go into winter-quarters on the Potomac! Why? Major Key told the reason. It is the plan of Peace Democrats and Peace Generals to weary out both sides in this war, and then.

peace, more dangerous than war ! "The signs of this intention are many. Excuses for inaction multiply. There are not troops enough; or they need drill; or they wait for shoes. clothes, and arms. Through these miserable screens every one can see the real reason that Generals do not mean to fight. Major Key was dismissed the service for telling the truth. There is reason to believe that it was no tattle of the camp, but the designs of the council board, that he re peated. What he was punished for saying, the Commanding Generals are allowed to do, with impunity? Six months are to be added to this great and grievous war because the Commander in-Chief is unable to make his Generals obey his

mmands and fulfill his wishes!

'What will be the effect of this delay ?" In answer to this question, the Independent suggests, (1.) 'It will bring upon the army the most serious evils "-disease, discouragement, demoralization. 2. It will "give every opportunity to foreign nations to interfere and meddle with our affairs." 3. It "will, in the present condition of without striking a blow at the source and the affairs and of public feeling, endanger the peace instrument of their barbarity. Then, finally, of all the loyal states." 4. "It is but too evident that the President is not, practically, the Comman. to send Representatives to Congress, in proof of der of the Army." "There is an utter want of their loyalty, selecting this same John H. Morconfidence," and who are coolly determined to ty of his associates, by the side of our Sumners

uench it, because of the evil of your doings. | willingness to patch up a pacification with it, by | Chamber, and in the streets of Washington? On such a scale as that on which you are now which the Proclamation is evidently character-

Had the President proclaimed immediate, universal, unconditional freedom, and put the Army nations of the earth, therefore you will I punish under the command of Officers enthusiastically devoted to that policy, there would have been no occasion for complaints of inactivity in the Army.

In another article, in the same issue, the Indeendent eloquently calls upon the country, the government, and the army to "fight or die." It is not difficult to "call spirits from the vasty deep" -but "will they come?" Can the "military in activity" of freemen be overcome, without invoking the spirit of impartial liberty? If it could would their splendid victories be any thing but fatal defeats? Might not successful "military activity" previous to the first of January, equally with "an army in winter-quarters," "induce a treacherous peace, more dangerous than war? Perhaps it is by this very inactivity, the national product of our conservative policy, that radical results, under Providence, are to be reached. Inactivity for two months to come may save us rom the greatest danger to which we are exposed the breaking down of the rebellion against the Administration without breaking down the rebellion against liberty and free institutions,

We incline to the opinion of an excellent matron hear of any more fighting and killing folks, so long as it won't do any good. 'Tis downright

goes, but "Repent or che" is a more certain and imprehensive one. Without repentance, the naion must "die," however resolutely it may "fight. Without repentance, our fighting will only be fight ing against God. And who hath hardened himelf against Him and prospered?

## REBEL ATROCITIES IN KENTUCKY.

W. C. Grier, a member of the State Senate of Kentucky, writes to the Editor of the Revenna O.) Democrat a distressing account of the rebel persecutions of Union men in Kentucky. They fired the mills, store, and dwelling of Mr. Grier, and all was consumed. He relates the following

On last Wednesday night, the Rebel Cavalry of olm H. Morgan, to the number of 800, encamped rithin two miles of my place. Through the whole night they were momentarily expected to come upon us. Every person left the road and hid in woods. I could not do so; my wife was near er confinement, and my anxiety for her, kept me near my dwelling, but to allay her fears for my curred during the night. As the morning dawned went further from my house, and took a view of e premises and the roads leading to them. I see no rebels, and I determined to see my wife, let the consequences be what they might. As I was near my door, eight rebels suddenly apeared before me, with their guns presented by breast, and took me prisoner. Soon the whole ebel band was upon me. Morgan cursed the men for taking me prisoner, saving that he had ordered them to shoot me down, at first sight. He hen opened my store door, and told his men to of everything they desired, and then set fire to it. I implored him not to do so, as it was wife-for myself I asked nothing, but I begged of him, in common humanity, not to destroy my wife and little children. He answered with a fiendish oath, that he intended to burn everything I hadin for ki ling men, women and children. I was were given to shoot me down, if fired upon by bushwackers, as they styled them. I assured saw the conflagration of their homes, they would was ten times greater. After firing my property, he (Morgan) rode past me and said, pointing to the flames, 'You find your levalty to your Aboli-

ny, near the rear. Immediately upon entering the woods they were fired upon I was surprised that I was not shot. Morgan rode past, and demanded the reason I was not shot, as he had ordered. He told them, if fired upon again, to shoot the prisoner. They then amused themselves by pointing their guns at me, and saying they wished they could hear a gun, that they might have the pleasure of shooting me. After sometime, we were ordered to advance, and were soon again fired upon. and permitted to ferment in the new lump would earth entering into terms of communion with I heard the guns click behind me, and felt sure that my end was right then at hand. Their Cap tain. John T. Williams, ordered them not to firethat it was cold-blooded murder. He said that his men had taken me prisoner-that he was not yet mustered into the service, and did not belong Gen. Morgan's command, and would not obey him in this but would take me to West Liberty and put me in jail, till further orders. This was some relief to me, you may be assured. Thus we proceeded for nearly twelve miles, my friends the oushwackers emptying a saddle every few minutes, and my captors setting fire to every Union

my position in front, and placed me in his compa-

man's house, as they went. "At last they commenced falling close around My guardian friend, the Captain, said he could not save me any longer. I soon took advantage of the excitement prevailing, and jumped from my horse and fled to the woods unobserved. and made my escape. I reached where had been my home at dark. I found my wife had been carried by some kind ladies to an unoccupied house, and a physician was with her, who said he would stay with her. It was no more than twenty minutes till Morgan's guerrillas were again upon me a proportionate solicitude that the nation should I escaped through the fields to the woods, making my way to Portsmouth, 35 miles, my nearest point of safety, where I arrived next morning, without food, sleep or rest. I immediately came with which I will purchase a Ballard rifle and return to the vicinity of my family, hide in the woods and caves, and pick of every Butternut I see, until I can get my family away to some place of security, and then-and then I will not make

peace with them. Shall we not expect that Lord Palmerston, Mr Gregory, the London Times, &c., will parade this intelligence before the British Parliament and the British nation, for the purpose of procuring a demand on the Confederate Government for a cessation of such barbarites, on pain of European interference; as they did in the relation to our Government, because stones were sunk in Charleston harbor, and because Gen. Butler threatened to shut up a parcel of disorderly women, calling themselves ladies (slave whipping ladies!) in the place previously appointed by the old municipal authorities for the confinement of other disorderly women?

The Peace Societies, and the Religious Journals. of England-will they not favor us with a few more homilies upon the scandal of this "fratricidal war between brethren, of the same faith' exhorting us to recognize a nation of such heroes, on our borders, who are threatening to extend their "peculiar institution" over the whole continent, British possessions and all?

The Democratic meeting at Cooper Institute too, invites us to a pacification with these fiends. comes the President's proclamation, inviting them to the purpose of government as God has ordaindid it, the rightcoursness and justice of heaven,
and the obedience and freedom of men.

This is our only safety, the only way in which
we can come out of this war without the cer
The same connected it, the rightcoursness and justice of heaven,
and the obedience and freedom of men.

This is our only safety, the only way in which
we can come out of this war without the cer
The same condition of a Government as God has ordainto find and Seamstress.

Associates, by the side of our Sumners
and Lovejoys (if they are not to be hanged) shall
legislate for "the Union as it was" under an
amended Constitution, perpetuating the oligarchy
of slaveholders!

To the people of Missouri.

To the people of Missouri.

The said, by the columbus,
to the people of Missouri.

The said, by the side of our Sumners
and Lovejoys (if they are not to be hanged) shall
legislate for "the Union as it was" under an
amended Constitution, perpetuating the oligarchy
of slavery, is rarely mentioned in these days.

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The permarkable that the moral wrong inflicted on weak, innocent beings, in making them slaves,
or, what is the same, continuing them in a state
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amended Constitution, perpetuating the oligarity, or, what is the same, continuing them in a state
amended Constituti

All this is deserving the gravest consideration. Does this sayor of extravagance? How much It strikes us that the delay of emancipation till worse, after all, are the "Rabel atrocities" now, the first of January, and the invitation to a pacifi- than have been the atrocities of the same slavecome as near penng account on the same stave-retain their connection with the A B. C. F. M. 1 obey him; we cannot succeed, if we ignore or ation with slavery, lie at the bottom of the mis-bolders, for years, past? Atrocities perpetrated chief. What would a Southern compliance with upon the slaves and upon all white people, withthis invitation be, but "a treacherous peace more in their power, northern or southern, who will not dangerous than war?"-Which of the evils and bow down to slavery? And would not a "pacifidangers dwelt upon by the Independent do not cation" without abolition, restore the reign of the spring from that same tenderness of slavery, and same murderous barbarians, again, in the Senate

> All who are in favor of ending the war, in this way, say "Aye." Those of contrary mind, say, "No."--and send up your votes to the President.

#### ROBERT DALE OWEN AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

In The Tribune of Oct. 23, ROBERT DALE OWEN publishes a letter which he wrote to the President, Sept. 17, urging him to issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves. He wrote with boldness, making some strong points, as for ex-

"Men ever follow willingly, a daring leader ost willingly of all, in great emergencies. Bold ness and decision command, often even in evil the respect and concurrence of mankind. How

"Our enemies, like the Grecian hero, have one

ulnerable point. You have not touched it yet

What should have been their element of weakness, has been suffered to remain an element of The people are forbidden to give aid and com

fort to the rebels. What of a Government that has the power to cut off from aid and comfort all the rebels of the South, and fails to exercise late; the right thing, just in the right time.

"The 23d of September approaches—the date We incline to the opinion of an excellent matron four acquanitance, who says.—"I don't want to car of any more fighting and killing falls so and a menace to Pennsylvania. Is it to rest there? Patiently we have waited the time. Is that we speak brave words-and there an end of

What a day, if you but will it, may that 23d of f September become! The very turning point the nation's fate!  $\Lambda$  day to the rebels of des pair, to every loyal heart, of exultant rejoicing day of which the anniversary will be brated with jubilee, while the American Union ndures! A day to be remembered, not in our the wrongs of the slave, or rejoices in his libera-

So it would have been, had emancipation been oclaimed the 23d of September, instead of be a deferred!

Mr. Owen falls into the common error of takng for granted that, under the Constitution, ere could be no national emancipation, except time of war. Hence he urges that "If we fail to emancipate now, then, unless we stend hereafter to violate the Constitution, we

shall have a fugitive slave law in operation, whenever the war is over.
"There is a measure needing courage to adop.

d enforce it, which I believe to be of virtue efficient to redeem the nation in this its darkes our; one only: I know of no other to which e may rationally trust for relief from impending angers without and within. The dangers which threaten us are two-fold

irst, from the Confederate forces, composed of nen whose earnest convictions and reckless prayery it is idle to deny. Secondly, from ourelves, compelled to make use of a military powof proportions so gigantic that no nation eve ermitted the existence of such, without more of ess risk to the people who employed it. If we hink lightly of this latter danger, we slight the eachings of all past time. These for bodings of the hazards of military

Henry Winter Davis, by Wendell Phillips Congress, last winter, and previously. Only let the Constitution mean what it says

and conform to the Declaration of Independence, and its own Preamble, and emancipation in time of peace, without resort to the "war power." for authority relieves us of all apprehension. There is no more or other stretch of authority needed o protect black men at the South, than there is protect white men at the North.

It is refreshing to find Robert Dale Owen, formerly the great champion of Atheism, recognizng, as he does, in this letter, a Divine Provience, and saying to the President.

"It is within your power at this very moment t only to consummate an act of enlightened statemanship, but, as the instrument of the Alnighty, to restore to freedom a race of men. I ou are tempted to an imperishable name, it is within your reach. We may look through an-cient and modern history, yet scarce find a sov-ereign to whom God offered the privilege of be-

stowing on humanity a boon so vast. "Such an offer comes to no human being twice It is made to you to-day. How long it will re main open-whether in three months or in one month from now it will still be at your option to accept it-God, who reads the hearts of men. alone knows."

When Doctors of Divinity refuse to utter God's nessages, he can open the mouths of atheists o put them to shame.

It was well known to us, before the 22d o eptember, (the date of the Proclamation.) that Robert Dale Owen, and many other gentlemen of influence, were urging upon the President the mportance of a Proclamation, on the 23d of that nonth, the day of the expiration of the sixty days notice, required by the Act of Congress, for carrying the whole of its provisions into effect. The President's earnest supporters were anxiously looking for this. But, instead of this. the President's Proclamation comes out, giving

### the rebels another truce of one hundred days. G NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

The following paragraph is taken from the leter of a correspondent of one of the New York papers in 1860, giving an account of the doings of the State Legislature at Albany in February of

PROPOSAL TO RE-ESTABLISH . SLAVERY IN NEW YORK. Mr. McLeod Murphy presented a petition to the Senate, last evening, signed by perhaps one thousand prominent business firms, merchants, &c., of the City of New York, asking the Legislature to re-enact the old law which permitted slave holders to bring their ebony chattles to this State. remain here with them for nine months, and then return with them to their homes. Among the names of those who thus ask the Legislature to re-enact Slavery in the Empire State for the convenience of our Southern brethren. I noticed thos of Richard M. Hoe, R. Hoe and Co., Charles Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel, Delmonico, Tiffany & Co., the Park Bank, and nearly all the mer-

chants of Warren and Chambers streets. If the compromise pro-slavery party new at work to bring back the rebel slave States with their slavery should succeed, the old newspapers would answer for modern news, and it would be only necessary for one of Mr. Hoe's presses to be so improved as to combine a power of daguereotyping old issues, and neither correspondents nor reporters would be needed for a correct picture of

#### OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES. From the Charleston Courier of April 1860, we cut the following string of advertisements.

Valuable Negroes.
BY ALONZO J. WHITE.

JOSEY, age 26, a house servant, &c. MARTIN, age 30, a field hand. DICK, age 32, a cook, &c. JOE, age 25, a prime fellow. BEN, age 42, a coachman.

BY BENNETT & RHEIT.

Will be sold, at Private Sale, MARTHA, aged abou
26, an excellent seamstress and Mantua-Maker; she is
apparently in high backth, and her characteris consider parently in high health, and her character is consid-d good. Apply as above, at 28 BROAD STREET.

An Excellent Ploughman and Field Hand. BY BENNETT & RHETT. We will sell, at Private Sale, ALICK, aged about 35—complete Ploughman and Field Hand.
Apply as above, at
April 13.

28 BROAD STREET.
April 13.

Now if South Carolina concludes to submit, be fore the 1st of January 1863, or if our troops conquer any sufficient portion of that rebel State to admit of an election by the people, and a Senator and Representative to be chosen, then the above advertisements may be continued under the new arrangements, and issued under authority from the United States Government, as a slaveholding Government, with slaveholding laws.

#### FROM WISCONSIN.

The following may serve as a specimen of th common sense views taken by at least some of our Western Citizens, in respect to the President's Proclamation-before they had seen what the Principia had to say of it.

WEST MILTON, WISCONSIN, Oct. 11th, 1862. Dear Brother Goodell . The recess of the Prin ipia is so long that I begin to be anxious for its reappearance. The best newspaper light I have is the twilight of the Tribune. I am anxious t know, in these times that try men's souls,-I mean those who have souls,-whether the Principia will again appear like a star in the east, directing the inquiring mind to the source of true wis dom. The people here, as elsewhere, especially the friends of our President, are rejoicing over the masterly statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln as evinced by his recent abolishment proclamation. They say it was none too soon, none too

Now I must say that I cannot fully sympathize

with this rejoicing. But to say anything of our President and not approvingly, would almost be regarded as talking treason. To accomplish the bject which Mr. Lincoln greatly desires, namely; to put down the rebellion, and, if possible, save slavery, I must admit that his proclamation evisces nore sagacity than sound wisdom. But I cannot onceive by what authority Mr. Lincoln assumes the prerogative of a legislator and proposes conditions and limitations to that emancipation Act of Congress which was legally in force, mmediately after it became a law. Why he has any right to say to rebels, virtually, you have until the last hour of the last day of December to ommit what treason 'you please, and the law of Congress which has made your slaves legally free. shall be of no effect, up to that time, I cannot onceive. And why he should say to them, if you don't behave yourselves after then, then your slaves are free, I can conceive no other reason than as a threatening inducement to the slaveholder to save. by repentance, their claim to their human chattels And if they should rise early, on New-Years' morning. loyal, here is another gracious induce ment for the sake of restoring the Union as it was with the slaveholder's rights to his peculiar property. Mr. Lincoln's great anxiety to have the rebellion put down before Jan. 1st 1863, is an evidence of the tenacity with which he has always adhered to his policy, to restore, if possible, the Union as it was. The people say "God bless Abraham Lincoln." So say I, with that wisdom far above human device.

The fungus democrats, out here, have their amusements in cursing abolitionists, and wishing them hung on the same pole with southern fanatics. If Mr. Lincoln would give up his foolish scheme of Colonization, and reserve the negroes for laborers, both North and South, he would show emancipation, remind us of kindred utterances himself a man of some foresight, for before this and our fields must lie fallow from want of help to plow them, and reap our barvests. And as men, in the agricultural field, instead of being foolishly and wickedly banished to a foreign

> Unless Congress takes a different position, and dopts a different policy from our President and his cabinet, I fear the judgments of God will follow us, until our republic is subverted and our

#### For " The Principia." The Contest in Massachusetts.

MEDWAY VILLAGE, Mass. Oct. 30, 1862.

BROTHER GOODELL: In the study of the Rev amuel Hunt, of Franklin, I vesterday met vou good. This morning I had a feast in reading Dr. Cheever's sermon, on the theme-the War and its Lessons. I have lectured in Milford, Mendon, Bellingham, Worcester, Milbury Wrentham, Franklin, and other places, and I am naking myself well acquainted with the contest xposed political trap. The wily hunker Demo spread in the sight of any bird." The Demo cattered the chaff which the "People's Conven ion" at Boston, had thrown over the net, that any bird may see the bare dimensions. The few stray Republicans who are used as "stool pigeons," cannot much help those who are so zealous to save " the Union, and Slivery." The Editor of the Boston Herald, most emphatically informed the Convention at Worces er, that "the nomination of CHARLES SUMNER must be destroyed, so as to effectually rebuke the radical element throughout the country. (Great Applause.) I was in the gallery, and listened to this index speech. It sent me forth with increased zeal for "the radical element." " Ye that love the Lord, hate evil." This is the radical element of the Bible-the element which strikes at the roots of evil: and it cannot be counteracted by any apologists for Slavery, Rebellion, or any other iniquity. The old pulpit which Dr. Emmons occupied, is in the lecture room; and while talking, I stood in front of it, last evening. In the conclusion of my talk, I mentioned the joy which all should feel that "The Lord reigneth:" and placing my right hand on the cushion on which the venerable Doctor's hands had so often rested, my soul gained cour age as I thought of the logical power with which he used to demonstrate that the wrath of man shall praise the Lord, and the remainder be would restrain; my exhortations were designed to make a "practical application" of that doctrine to the present aspect of events.

Before you print this, you may learn that the opposers of liberty in Massachusetts, have defeated Andrew and Sumner, (though it would not be possible, if so many lovers of freedom had not enlisted.) but if such sad events do take place, God can make them help the great cause of Human Rights, in the sequel. It does mortify me, as I visit the State which I so much love, to find the hero Senator so much abused. His abusers do act as if they regarded slavery, (as the venerable Dr. Ide suggested, the other day,) as " the sacred J. R. JOHNSON.

TIRRELL'S PANORAHA OF CALIFORNIA, 720 Broadway, is well worth seeing. Mr. T., gives his audience, in about two hours, what seems right to these slaves. He calculates that the equivalent to a rail road ride, through the principal varieties of scenery in California; its moun- supposed to be not more than 6,000 would be tains, lakes, rivers, mining regions, and chief those who have land, in case of freedom, will ter of its liberties and only bond of its existence as towns and cities, including the city, harbor, and bay of San Francisco; and he accompanies the Brown then proposes that petitions be presented whole with an explanatory lecture. The whole is life-like, interesting, and instructive.

Gen. Butler is said, by the Columbus,

## THE NEWS.

# WEEKLY REVIEW---EDITORIAL.

RECORD OF CURRENT OPINIONS AND IDEAS. A few of the following items were in preparation for our last issue but omitted for the want of

Prof. Cairnes, of Queen's College, Galway, whose book on the "Slave Power"-as we have already mentioned, traces the rebellion to slavery. and truthfully says the design of the Slave powand truthfully says the design of the Slave pow-er is "to establish its authority over as much of of God's Army. Amen.—Gentral Chris. And S the American continent as its arms and political Louis. alliances will enable it to conquer"-nevertheless in the same book, discourages attempts to withstand it, in a style which delights the pro-slavery World" of this city, which quotes from the author, in proof that the slave could never be protected, that

"The growth of regular industry would be hope less, and the too probable result would be that the whole South would be abandoned to the dominion of nature, and the negro and the white avowedly aimed to destroy the constitute

So, according to Prof. Cairnes, we have nothing do but to let "the slave power" subdue the American continent, at its pleasure!

"A tremendous Revolution approaching." Under this head the Herald ansounces, as the result of the pending election, "the speedy annihilation of the abolition party, and the peedy reconstruction of the Union and the end of

We quite agree with the Herald that such an went as it describes would be a "revolution" and our supreme law, the doctrines of the "tremendous" one .- It would be the overthrow f our free institutions, and the establishment of in oligarchy of slaveholders, on the ruins.

Washington Correspondent of the Herald Oct, 4, orous for freedom of Speech and of the Presre-affirms the "official notification given by Sec. Seward, that the negro colonization scheme of against the advocates of freedom. Even how Senator Pomeroy must stand suspended," because they have scarcely done demanding their seizure the Governments of Central America are oppos- and incarceration in Fort Lafayette. All at once ed to it"-whereupon the letter writer suggests | their tune is turned. Having been emboldered

"The practical method to dispose of them is to adopt the suggestion of establishing an agency here, whereby the contrabands may be parcelled out among such farmers of the North as may send o Washington for them. In this way the South nav be gradually drained of its slaves.

Whether this is said in earnest, or only for the perfect impunity, attest that, in that direction purpose of frightening nothern pale faces, we can- least, there is no danger. Under no other Gov ot say. The natural and ultimate result will be ernment would they be tolerated-Why do they that the Southern blacks when emancipated, will not preach freedom of speech, of the press, an remain where they are, provided the liberation be the sacredness of the habeas corpus, to their South imultaneous and universal

Gen. Fremont at St. Louis.-In his ate speech at St. Louis Gen. Fremont, in alluding the opposition he had received from the govrument, while he was in command there, said : Our patrioism was repulsed, our services ignor-

ed and our labors repudiated; our best measures innulled or subverted : the very works erected t defend the great interests that center in your city declared ill-jugded and useless. But time has al ready brought us some consolations, it must have een a great one to you who were co-laborers with ne when lately you read the order directing these fortification to be put in complete equipment and readiness for service. And if it be true that in the misfortune of our "best friends, there is always something to please us," you must have found law," paramount to all other law, pleasure in seeing the violent haste which your eighboring cities threw into the building of fortifications when you were resting securely in the protection of your own, [Loud cheering.] then, too, in the case of the city defenses, the repudiation was so thoroughly classic

remain entirely satisfied under the authority of such an old time precedent. There was no tirrethe negro is not allowed to stand his chance in the slavelite in errol way they should be subjected ders were violent and did mischief, but then they the slaughter in cruel war, they should be enlisted were gods and had the power, and heathens liked as a reserve force to fill the place of our fallen the law of retaliation; but we were mortals, and lived in a Christian era, and every incentive of knows that they are practically unanimous as patriotism required us to be satisfied, if only

Draft of Negroes for Military Service. We notice that in Texas, and in some portions f the Mississippi Valley, the proposition is urged make a conscription or forced levy of slaves nere their labor is necessary for the army. Since the invasion of the South the Yankees have stolen ens of thousands of negroes, and made them use ful as teamsters, laborers in camp, &c. It appears that slaveholders are averse, for some reason, to prejudice is certainly an ignorant and mean one. As the war originated and is carried out in great part for the defense of the slaveholder in his proerty rights, and the perpetuation of the institu on, it is reasonable to suppose that he ought to be the first and foremost in aiding and assisting, y every means in his power, the triumph and ccess of our arms. Good wages are offered, and proper care and attention will be given every no o hired to the army, and the slaveholders ought remember that for every negro he thus furnishes e puts a soldier in the ranks .- Richmond Exam-

The Proclamation in New Orleans.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under ate of N. Orleans, Oct, 11, says : 'For all practical purposes, so far as the Nanal Government is concerned, the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is a virtual extinction of Slavery In the first place, it will be difficult to make the world understand why men in bondage are to be punished, by being held as slaves, because their masters are loyal to the Union, and it is equally queer, that slaves belonging to rebels should be This is certainly a singular admixture of justice, and simply won't work. It is impossible thus to divide up the institution. Mr. Lincoln might as well order, by proclamation, that a horse be fattened on one side, or that the filling of the canvas of our fleets should be taken from the wool, without destroying the fabric, as to expect that he can liberate one-half of the slaves and leave the remainder in bondage. It is certainly true, also, that this very Proclamation carried out virtually, recognizes the institution of Slavery on the part of the National Government, for, if it nsures Slavery to loyal citizens, it obligates itself at the same time to protect their rights by al possible legal enactments

"Onward to Richmond."-The Herald's New Policy -The Herald, which has all along exerted itself to the utmost to keep our army from striking a decisive blow-has execrated the impatience of the loyal North, and glorified the to support, they are all entitled to freedom. masterly inactivity" of McClellan-has seen 'lions' innumerable in the way of an advancesuddenly changes its tactics, and is clamorously demanding a forward move. The time has come! No hesitation! No excuses! Go ahead! Now or never! "The great work before us may be or red, or yellow man, as for any white man substancially accomplished before Christmas, The Herald evidently posseses what the Admin

istration lacks-"a policy." Hitherto the "strategy" has been inactivity. Now we must face about hit "our southern brethern" a gentle, admonitory little tap, just to remind them that they would do well to return to the warm and loving embrace of the Union, ere the first of January brings death to the pet "institution"!

Missouri should be included in the Proclamation.—This is the heading of a letter from Col. B. Gratz Brown, in the Missouri Democrat. He estimates only about 40,000 slaves in the state. He also supposes these will be reduced to about 30,000 before any action can be had upon the subject of emancipation. He calculates that more than half of these are held by masters 23, gives an extract of a letter from an Ameriwho are rebels, or who have given aid and comfort to rebellion, and therefore have forfeited their residue of 15,000, the property of loyal citizens, valued at some five millions of dollars. Then obtain a much higher price for their land. Mr to the president to include Missouri in the great act of emancipation that will inaugurate the new year, so as to confer new life and luster on the republic. Such is Mr. Brown's recommendation

to the people of Missouri.

their friends at this time, are lost to the sense of moral wrongs contained in the slave system, amounting to theft, robbery, and the most glaring breaches of the decalogue. And hence their op ponents do not see fit to adduce arguments reach consciences seared as with a hot iron. should any pleaders for freedom, justice and righ descend to mere arguments of profit and loss of and overlook the great moral principles of the te commandments? Away with this wretched catering, and bring all the arguments of morality, a well as those of profit and loss.

The martial law of heaven is dealing effectually with slavery in Missouri as it is elsewhere, as

The Constitutional Question .- The chief stock in trade, of the pro-slavery democracy at the autumn elections, has been the assumed unconstitutionality of abolition-Take a specimen from the Herald, of Oct. 28th:

"The radical abolition policy is unconstitutions and the radical abolition leaders have repeated acknowledged its unconstitutionality. Therefore before this war began, they deliberately and order to destroy slavery.

If the constitution be still in force, then we must abide by its provisions and reject policy. If, on the other hand, the abo that this rebellion has superseded the be correct, then we are without a gove without a national existence, with State and local laws, and in a condition able anarchy; and the President has no call for troops, to command our armie exercise any of the prerogatives granted pendent upon and abrogated with the c Thus, whether or not the constitution s are absurd. But they are more than absurd they are destructive both to the North and the

Free Speech and a Free Press.is quite amusing to see the Herald, the World A new project of Colonization -The and the Pro-slavery Democratic Meetings, clam-For years they have been exciting mob-violence by desperation to make the most treasonable utterances, they naturally fear that the govern ment-not the mobs-will be provoked to take them in hand. So the habeas corpus, in protection of treason, must be held inviolate.-Meantime their daily utterances of rampant treason, with ern associates, with whom they are still co-opera

> "Higher Law"-A tarecent meeting in the Park, the democrate deriders of the "higher law, hung out this motto among, their transparences;

> "Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God. Who were the tyrants aimed at? The kidnar. pers, enslavers, and buyers of men, women and children? Oh, no-They denounce as tyrante those who would by law, protect human being

> against kidnappers! So true it is, that those who deride God's -high er law of liberty and protection, are always ready to glorify the will of Satan, as their "high

The President asking the People's opinion The World, Oct., 29th says -of the President: "He awaits the expression of the popular will cination until he hears from the ation is merely a notice that he pro-

on designating the states in which the emai 'The President has thus virtually submitted the people, in these elections, the question who the prosecution of the war by military meaemancipation is a new question, on who

the people have never yet had an opportunity to pronounce at the polls." Let us, then, hear no more of the "impertit of abolitionists" making known their opinions the President. Yet in this same article, the Hard complains of their " persistent clamors," Executive Mansion may be thronged, three had dred and sixty-five days in the year, by the Border State advocates of slavery, and that is hire their negroes in the Confederate Army. The all right enough, of course. But let all friends freedom stand aside-keep quiet, and leave all

the President! The World's testimony to the fact that the President's Proclamation leaves the slavery question, up to the first of January, and even at that time, an open question, is deserving of the attention

Quoting the Constitution -- If Satan one quote Scripture to the Incarnate " Word" 5 self, no marvel that rebel sympathizers can que the Constitution, to shield themselves and the associates.

Says the World, of Oct. 29 :-

"The Constitution (amendments, articles 1 4 3 speech and the press; security in their persons uses, papers, and effects against illega ed of life, liberty, or property with of a speedy and public trial, a knowledge of far nature of the accusation, the privilege avor, and the assistance of coursel for their lerisive designation of the great charter of berties) must admit that these rights as hey are not conferred by the they are the inalienable rights of man.'

Well then, what becomes of the sacred right of slaveholding? Which of the slaves have be to the protection of the Government, quite as behalf the World quotes the Constitution, Soalso. the World's appeal to the " higher law" above the Constitution, is equally available for every black Neither God, nor nature, nor the Bible, nor the Constitution, make any distinction between them. on the score of "the inalienable rights of may If it be otherwise let it he shown

Those who claim protection under the Constitution, especially who claim its protection for traitors, should remember that it equally protects all others, especially the loval. And men claim " rights not conferred by the Consti tution," should beware how they sneer at those who recognize a "higher law." It is dangerous for a certain class of people to play with edge tools. They would do better to cry out lustily. "Constitution !"-as they commonly do-without quoting it.

Secession Rampant.-The World, Oct. can citizen abroad, against the emancipation threatened in the proclamation of the President;

in which the writer exclaims-"Will the conservative part of the North not rise en masse against the subversion of that chara government, though proclaimed under the delu-

ive idea of sustaining it ?" How much does this fall short of exhorting to insurrection against the Government ?- And then notice "the charter of our liberties and only bond of the existence of our Government"-is repre

Abraham Lincoln is the last."

white, is fit for the laboring man.'

fit for slavery."

as for black slavery.

If the laboring men of the North, East and

"Great principles." The Herald, Oct. 29-

"The nation is now reeling and staggering

through one of those great revolutionary crises

which every nation has to encounter. Greece,

Rome, England, France—every country in the world—has had a similar period of internal con-

vulsions. No statesman, however wise, no philosopher, however learned, can tell us precisely

Such crises as these revolutionize everything-

politics, society, government, and often religion it-

and uncertainty is the Constitution and the Presi-

And so the Herald runs on, for a full column,

We record the above, as one of the cheering

board—the one claiming or demanding, a Consti-

tution wholly for slavery, and the other maintain-

freedom. The slaveholders have, long since

taken their side, of the issue. Their Northern al.

lles are now learning the necessity of doing the

dent under the constitution."

hope, in the midst of this doubt

ow or in what our present troubles will end.

onstitution against its enemies .- It adds :

principles.22

in respect to the facts of English history, in proof of it. Nevertheless, its own version of the facts is against its theory. It says-"Yet in the greatest height of her credit expanon the bills of the Bank of England seldom were lower than about seven or eight per cent, except for a brief interval towards the close of the war, ctly before the battle of Waterloo, when Bank of England bills fell for a day or two as low as thir-

ty per cent or more, and at length stood at twentyfive per cent discount, as compared with gold." Yes. 25 per cent; and how long it stood there, (within 5 per cent of our present rate of depreciation.) the Herald forgets to tell.

The Herald editors, being foreigners, perhaps did not know that in our last American war with England, paper money declined 25 per cent and Treasury Notes 3314, and stood there, till after

the return of peace. Perhaps the Herald office has the secret of main taining individual or national credit, at par, without redeeming paper with specie? Perhaps it will furnish the information to those who will pay suitable reward for the secret-or the secret of carrying on such a war as we now have, without getting short of specie. If it can do this, it can make a fortune of many millions, quicker and this, it will have equalled the discovery of the fabled philosopher's stone, that was expected to turn whatever it touched into gold.

"Thorough Summing up."-The Tribune publishes what it calls "John K. Porter's summisg up of the whole case," in his great Speech at Little Falls. The item of Slavery is "summed ap" by Mr. K., as follows:

The question of Slavery has been thrown open by war. The responsibility has been cast upon the Government of deciding whether it will weaken the public enemy by emancipating those who dig trenches for Northern blood, or strengthen them by keeping four millions of men in chains. The Government has announced its decison, and left it to the masters to make their own election, before the old year meets the new, between submission and emancipation. A rebellion which forces Slavery to make war on liberty must not complain when liberty in its own de-

Let it stand, until those States, of their own free will permit it, to fall. It would fallen long since, but for the slave marts in the Gulf States, which will then have been clos ed forever. The Government tenders them full compensation for their bondmen, whenever they choose to accept it. They will judge; and that judgment we can easily foresee. Slavery, once ircled on all sides by liberty, can no more endure, than darkness when the sun pours in upon it the beams of its warm and genial light. That this is a true statement of the position of the Republican Party, and of the Administration, we do not dispute. But it strikes us that the

Almighty has given the case a very different summing up. " Cease to do evil. Learn to do well. Seek judgment. Relieve the oppressed. Judgo the fatherless, plead for the widow. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land. But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath

"A final blow at the Slave Trade." Under this head the Times, Oct 30, congratulates the community on "the conviction of AL-BERT HOEN, for fitting out the Steamer City of New York, for the slave traffic." This is well, so far as it goes, but experience proves that while there are slaves and slaveholders, there

"I will tell him [the President] without he casts off these foes to their country in the North, more them, and secures the right of carrying them dangerous than the foes that threaten it in the South; without he discards these evil rulers that from one to another State, where they are recognized as property."

hang around him, and around the departments, So long then, as slavery exists in Dahomey for their own purposes; without he rises up in and Maryland, the right to carry this " moveable his majesty as the Chief Magistrate of this great people; without he responds to the voice which property" from the former to the latter, will be has been sent from Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and incontestible," and all legislation and judicial Indiana, and from glorious New York; without decisions to the contrary, will be in violation of he hears, and heeds, and acts upon the potential slaveholder's rights. With the sanction of slavvoice of the people, thus expressed in thunder ery on their side, they will continue to defy the tones, that as Washington was the first President, navies of the world, though a few of them will be Here is a distinct threat to overthrow, not merecaught, now and then.

ly the administration, but the Government and Gen. Wadsworth. in his Speech at the Nation !- Is it for the protection of utterances Cooper Institute, Oct. 30, is reported in The Tribune of 31st, to have said :

like these, that the right of suspending the habeas corpus is denied?-No wonder the secession sym-"Mr. Lincoln has told you that he would save pathizers are alarmed for "freedom of speech and this country with Slavery if he could, and he would save it without Slavery if he could. He has never said to you that, if he could save Slav ery, he would let his country go. [Applause.] I believe that that honest patriot would rather Damaging Endorsement.-The pro-sla very Journals exultingly quote the London be thrown into a molten furnace, than to utter a Time, Post, Herald, Saturday Review, Manchester sentiment so infamous. He has said to those in Guardian, Paris Constitutionel, Pays, Patrie, and rebellion against the United States: "I give you one hundred days to return to your La France, as being opposed to the policy of Fedgiance. If you fail to do that, I shall strike from eral emancipation. Why do they not quote likeunder you that institution which some of you seem to think dearer to you than life, than libwise, with equal gratification, the Richmond Enquirer, and other Southern Journals, to the same erty, than country, than peace;" and some of us, let me add, appear to entertain the opinion. Gentlemen, I stand by Atraham Lincoln. [Treeffect ?-The European Journals, above named, are equally hostile to the United States and its mendous applause.

Does Gen. Wadsworth wish to be understood

Government-equally devoted to the cause of the slaveholding oligarchy-equally eager to estab. as "standing by" that part of the Proclamation lish absolutism over free institutions in America, which gives the rebels "one hundred days to re Frank avowal -- Says the Richmond En- turn to their allegiance," with their slavery un disturbed? Or by that part only which threat-"The South" [meaning the oligarchy of slave-holders] now maintain that slavery, black or institution? We ask the question, because the

passage has been differently interpreted? Charles James Faulkner, sent Minister West, permit a pacification with slavery, they will to France by Buchanan, used this language of the Emancipation Debates in the Virginia Legis do more than ever yet has been done, to prove lature in 1832, while then advocating the complete manumission of every slave in Virginia: that "the laboring man-black or white-is just But, Sir, it is said that society having co Keep it before the people; that all Constitutional and Biblical defences of slavery, or apologies it cannot now take it away from him, without ar for it (the miserable Cain and Ham arguments only excepted) are just as good for white slavery defy the legal research of the House to point me a principle recognized by the law, even ordinary course of adjudications, where the community pays for the property, which is removed claims that the question between the pro-slavery destroyed, because it is a nuisance, and injurous to society."

party and the abolitionists is a question of reason Perfect doctrine this. Nuisances should b against fanaticism, of right against wrong, of the abolished. Slavery is the great nuisance. Abolish it accordingly.—Tribune.

"To degrade and belittle it into a mere scramble Yes: abolish it without conpensation. Mr. for office is to conceal and pervert the truth. Of this concealment and perversion both political par-Faulkner's argument is well founded and con-

> clusive. How to Save the Union. The Herald,

Oct. 31, says: "What acts of Congress have done so much to rush out the remaining Union feeling at the South? The acts prepared and passed by the radical abolitionists. How, in the darkest and gloomiest periods of the confederacy, have the rebel tyrants and the rebel press aroused, inspir ited, revived and infuriated the drooping and despondent people? By cheating them into be ieving that this is an abolition war, and by dwelling upon the insane designs of the abolitionists. Inquire of the rebel soldiers against whom they repeating the word "constitution" with frequency, to the last, and calling on the people to "ignore on the last, and calling on the last, and call parties and polities, and vote according to great know better-no one disputes that--but the great body of the Southern people are arrayed nly against the bugbear of abolitionism, and would lay down their arms to-morrow, if they indications that the time is approaching when could be convinced that the abolition policy not the policy of the government of the United there can be but two parties, the pro-slavery, and the radical abolition-open, avowed, and above

States. So the Herald would repeal the Confiscation and Emancipation Act, the Acts abolishing Slaving the Constitution as wholly and imperatively ery in the District of Columbia and Territories, &c. &c., in order to restore the Union. Yes, and it would have the North adopt the Confederate Constitution, and thus establish slavery over the whole country, as it once proposed.

"Violates the Constitution,"-The World persists in clamorously asserting that the Herald, October 30-in its zeal to make out a Proclamation of Emancipation violates the Con-

Wherein, and how, the World does not tell us. Why will not somebody quote the Clause of the Constitution that debars the President from calling on all the loyal "people of the United States"

to help put down a rebellion? Joseph Holt on General McClellan. A letter from Judge Holt to a prominent gentle-man in New York, dated last week, is now exiting much comment in military circles. The ludge uses a rapid and vigorous pen, and strongly states the convictions of a strong mind in re terence to the delays which now threaten to postpone until next Spring decisive action on the part of the most important of our armies. The words of Judge Holt are weighty, and his position eminently entitles him to be regarded as a wise adviser in this crisis of our National troubles His statements in the letter referred to, are of the most startling description, and serve as a vivid commentary on the announcement some of them are known to have been killed. time since made in this column, that the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief refer to the President all matters relating to the Army of the Potomac. It will be the duty of Congress on the first day of next session, to decree a full investigation of the affairs of that command, from the time our army left Washington down to the moment which shall show us the result of the "forward movement," now alleged to be in process of being made .- Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

General McClellan and the Government.--In connection with Gen. McClellan's acknowledgment to the Quartermaster and Commissary General that no delays have been impos ed on the Army of the Potomac through fault of McClellan has been thwarted or opposed by Seceasier than by profits of journalism. If it can do retary Stanton or Secretary Chase, are not merely untrue, but are the very reverse of the fact That Secretaries Stanton and Chase may have apprehended of the campaign of the Peninsula | west side of the mountain in two columns. Firfrom an early period, what the event proved that ing followed, but the results are not yet known. campaign to be-a failure-and that they were in common with the rest of the Government amazed at Gen. McClellan's tardy obedience to the order recalling his army to the defence of Washington, is doubtless true; but since his restoration to command, by order of seniority, both these Secretaries have earnestly and heartily co operated with him in their respective Departments to the extreme extent of their abilitiesboth hoping that, taught by experience, he would cut loose from those evil and ambitious advisers who have so often guided him to his own detri ent, and that of the country; and that he would with this third great chance to redeem any shortcomings of his previous trials, prove all that the country had once so generously hoped him .-

We give the above from the Times, as interest "But what of Slavery in the States not then in rectness. They seem not improbable. ing statements, without vouching for their cor-

# THE WAR.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31. Still no startling intelligence from the seat of

war. The army of the Potomac, though now on the Virginia side, has done nothing beyond a little reconnoitering and skirmishing. The position of the Rebel Army does not seem to be very well understood; rebel troops are, however, evidently in the vicinity. Some accounts state that they are falling back, and that it is their intention to lead our Army on, into the swamps, as before.

Speculations are rife. Little is reliable. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Harper's Ferrry under date of Oct. 30: "The Army of the Potomac will, in future, consist of three grand armies, nine corps, thirty divisions, seventy brigades. The first grand army will consist of the corps d'armee of Maj. Gers. Reynolds, (late Hooker,) Fitz John Porter and W. Gens. Couch, (late Sumner,) O. G. Wilcox, (late Burnside.) Slocum, (late Banks,) and will be commanded by senior Maj-Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside. The third grand army will consist of the corps d'armée of Maj-Gen. Cox and two others will be a slave trade. So Henry Clay testified, in his famous Speech in the Senaté, in 1839, wherein he said:

"The moment the incontestible fact is admitted that negro slaves are property, the law of

moveable property irresistibly attaches itself to consisting of four corps d'armee, of twelve brigades of the First New-Jersey cavalry, drove the rear toward Ashby's Gap. Scouts from the vicinity each, with artillery. The robel cavalry arm forms a division, under command of Maj. Gen. Stuart, who makes any detail for, or executes any order from Gen. Lee, and is entirely under the being an independent organization.

General Mitchel.—By the steamship Ericson, from Port Royal, we are in possession of the facts relating to the recent expedition of Gen. Mitchel, to which we alluded, last week.

It appears to have been the intention of Gen. Mitchel to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Rail-road, and cut the telegraph wires; thus cutting off communication between Charleston and Savannah, and paving the way for an attack on one or both of those cities. The expedition was by's Gap. one of considerable magnitude, consisting of both land and naval forces. The troops landed, under cover of gunboats, at Mackey's Point. After marching seven miles inland the enemy was met in full force. A brisk fight of an hour drove made three distinct stands did they succeed in preventing our further advance. Meanwhile a detachment from our main body, under Col. Bar-Tox, succeeded in reaching the rail-road at Coosawatchie, tore up several rails, cut the telegraph wire, and fired into a train of cars containing rebel troops. Our loss was fifteen killed, 100

wounded, and 2 missing. The War in Missouri .- Guerrillas de

Jackson, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862. To Maj Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief The following dispatch is just received from Brig. Gen. Davis at Columbus, Ky.

"The expedition to Clarksville, Mo., thirty-fou miles from New-Madrid, under command of Capt. Rogers, Co. K, 2d Illinois Artillery, has been entirely successful, disposing of the guerrillas, killten and mortally wounding two, capturing Col. Clarke, in command, Capt. Esthen, three eutenants, three surgeons, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons, a large quantity of ammunion, burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding. Rebels routed .- HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862. Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief

of the U. S. Army, Washington: Col. Boyd reports further success in Gen. Daidson's South-East District. Col. Lewis, comnanding the 23d Iowa, with detachments from his own and the 1st, 24th, and 25th Missouri Regiments, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1,500 Rebels at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well.

Major- General Commanding.

Guerrillas shot .- On the 18th inst. Gen. McNeill had ten guerrillas shot at Palmyra, Mo. under the following circumstances: When the own was occupied by the noted guerrilla Porter and his followers, a respectable old man, Audrew Allsman, was in some way disposed ofprobably murdered-because he had done the nion cause good service, though never having borne arms. When the place was re-occupied by our troops Gen. McNeill sent a note to Porter. ating that unless Mr. Allsman was returned within ten days he would shoot ten of his (Porter's) men, whom he held as prisoners. No answer having been returned to this missive the threat was carried out, as stated above. The men executed were all residents of Missouri .- World.

The war in Arkansas .- Rout of rebels Washington, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862. The following was received at the headquarter

of the army to-day . St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862. To Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Commander-

in-Chief, Washington. The army of the Frontier is again successful. Gen. Schotield's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that on yesterday at daylight, Brigadier-Gen. Herron, with the 1st lown Cavalry and the 7th Missouri Cavalry, attacked a Rebel camp four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the

Rebel forces numbered 3,000, commanded by Col. After a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp

uipments and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy was eight, dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally. Gen. Herron pursued the Rebel force for sever al miles into the Boston Mountains.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding. MONDAY, Nov. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Sunday, Nov. 2-914 P. M. Snicker's Gap taken .- Gen. Pleason on came up with the enemy's cavalry and artil-ery at Phillimont about 11 o'clock yesterday. fight, which was conducted wholly by artil lery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy reeated to Union-a small town three miles be yond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a porion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery.

This morning Gen. Pleasonton renewed the forced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock, the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops ccupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock, to day, was one killed and four wounded. During the action, a rebel caisson was exploded by one

The enemy's loss is not known. The firing in that direction was very heavy om 3 o'clock till dark, but the result is no

Gen. McClellan visited the front during this A heavy dust was observed, to-day, at Ashby's

their Departments, it may be well to reiterate Gap. In what direction the rebel troops were here again that all rumors to the effect that Gen. moving is not known, the distance being too great. Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the

> Reconnoissance-Bull Run.-Washsgrox, Nov. 2. 1862.—The following has been eccived from your special correspondent with

> FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct 31. An expedition sent out yesterday, to make elescopic examination of the country beyond Bull Run, returned late last night. They ascended the mountain a few miles above Thoroughfar Gap, and saw the enemy's pickets beyond Mid leburg, at which place there were also visible uantities of smoke as if buildings were burning. Indications of a camp were seen beyond. In the direction of Leesburg troops were seen Scouting parties of the enemy were seen around the country, and the expedition narrowly escap-

ed capture. Secretary Chase, who was accompanied by his daughter, arrived at headquarters yesterday afternoon. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Massachusetts 33d Regiment and the band of the 73d Ohio. The 61st Ohio, Col. McGrouty, tendered their respects to the Secretary during the evening, and as an old Ohio boy, he was called upon to make a speech. He responded by saying that he had been used to naking speeches, but during the past 18 months his time had been wholly occupied in raising money wherewith to pay the gallant volunteers who had so nobly responded to their countricall, and expressed the belief that something nded to their country's

cisive would soon be accomplished .- N. Y. Times. Gen, Bayard's Expedition.-HEADQUAR-TERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862. A couple of Union men arrived here last even ing, direct from Upperville, (near Ashby's Gap.) which place they left on Wednesday night. They report that Gen. Walker, (of the rebel service,) with ten regiments of infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, and two companies (about 200 men) of cavalry, reached Upperville by the way of Ashby's Gap last week, and remained there until Tuesday of this week, when the commanding officer received information that a Union force, un-B. Franklin, and will be commanded by the senior Major-General, Joseph Hooker. The second army will consist of the corps d'armee of Majorder Gen. Bayard-numbering 2,000 men-was approaching him from the East by way of Mid-dleburgh, and commenced moving off his force through Paris and Ashby's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. My informants state that when the advance commenced moving off, it was understood that the Commanding General intended to march at once to Winchester. The following day (Wednesday, the 29th,) a detachment of Gen. Bayard's command, (which left Chantilly the same day.) commanded by Col. Windham

guard of Walker's command from Middleburgh, through Upperville and Paris, and at last account The 6,000 previously reported at Warrenton was running them into Ashby's Gap. Col. Wind- Junction are still there. order from Gen. Lee, and is entirely under the control of the Commanding General, this cavalry being an independent organization."

At Warrenton, the enemy have been re-enforced seen 15 years active service.) and is said to have and are now reported to number 5,000 to 6,000. managed this affair with consummate skill. Several skirmishes took place—one near Paris, and another at Upperville—between Col. Windham's passed down between the ridges, and our bound, advance and the rear guard of Walker's army, but our men dashed upon them with such intrepidity that the rebel force-though much super- Lieut. Cenger, his brother, who was captured, or in numbers to ours-fled in utter dismay. In was taken to Richmond, and has since returned, these skirmishes several of the enemy were wounded, and a number of prisoners and horses

ascertain, only one of our men was wounded

will probably be received here to-day from Ash-Skirmish at Thoroughfare Gap.alry had a skirmish yesterday at Thoroughfare Gap-a place where our soldiers always find the enemy. The affair was of short duration, as the rebels retired to their haunts in the almost im them from their position, and not until they had passable hills in the vicinity. If the rebels feel lisposed to make a stand at any of the passes along the Blue Ridge, between the points named there will, doubtless, be stirring news from that quarter before many days; or, in plain terms, they have been challenged to fight, and if they do not run away too fast, they will be compelled

The story of two colored men.-Two

colored men, who have been in the rebel Long-street's corps, and in Walker's Division, for the last year, deserted the latter command at Upperville on Tuesday night last, and arrived here yes terday. Their story confirms the report given above in relation to Walker's force and movements up to Tuesday night. They say the rebel Winchester is much larger than it was when it entered Maryland-having received addi- this city. tions in the shape of conscripts, returned convales cents and volunteers; that Longstreet has under his command, in all about 42,000 men-that i what they have heard the officers say, and that ten days ago, all but Gen. Walker's command was at Stephenson's station, a little distance northeast from Winchester, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad; they have not heard anything -and do not believe any such movement is con mplated at present; but they have heard some thing said about the army going into Winter quar s at Gordonsville; as yet, however, they have either seen or heard of anything that induced them to believe that any special preparations have on and Longstreet, with their commands, are within reach of Winchester: they do not know the thereabouts of Hill's command. These colored men talk more intelligently about military mat ters than a majority of white men not connected reliance is placed in what they say. By a series of cross questions I ascertained that they know all the different commands into which an army is divided .- such as the difference between an army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c.; a battery, section of a battery, &c. In their opinion the rebel army is much demoralized -or, as they express it, the men are growing more and more issatisfied with the war every day, and many, now the cold weather is approaching, express a determination to go home, whether permission is granted them or not. The army is well supplied with resh meat, bacon and flour, and most of the sol. iers have recently received new (cotton) clothng, including overcoats, but they have not enough to make them comfortable, these cold nights.

The Rebel Pirate "290" or "Alabama."-Dispatches were received in this city last evening from Boston, giving information of he highest importance to our shipping merchants, furnished by the Captain of the brig Baron de Castine, which arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Baron de Castine, of Castine, Me., was cap-

red while on her passage from Bangor to Cardenas, by the rebel pirate "200," or Alabama, but was released on bond. She reports the following

on a bond for the payment of \$80,000.

5. Ship Lafayette, of Freeport, Me., captured to a levy of many men." 6. Bark Lamplighter, of New-York or Boston,

8. Schooner Crenshaw, formerly of Richmond,

optured and burned Capt. Harding of the bark Lamplighter makes the following report: 15th ult., at daylight, lat. der of Gen. Wool. The offense appears to have der of Jong. 59 17, wind south with thick weather, aw a ship standing to the southward; in half an our the weather cleared up a little, and she iltered her course and stood across our bows with the British flag flying; and then made her out to be a steamer; when within a mile he fired of Mr. Lincoln the prisoners were released, and a gun, hauled down the British flag and ran up an explanation promised. the Confederate flag; and hove to and he sent a boat on board, demanded my papers, and declared me a prize. We were sent on board the steamer. I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Capt. Semmes ordered his First Lieutenant to go on board of the bark, and burn her immediately. I begged him to save serve you a d-d sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn my ship. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank some and emptied the remainder on floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker and poured the oil on the floor; and then, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer, and put in irons and almost starved. The pirate then continued to cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board of the Alabama had full files of The New York Herald and pictorial papers con taining an account of the former captures by the Alabama. Capt. H. was informed by the second eutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New York as they nent to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. II. represents the Alabama as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward, and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Capt. Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that duced his British Consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. Semmes that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied, the New York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; its all a d-d batched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

Skirmish on the Blackwater .- Corespondent of the Baltimore American.

\* TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIPLES, NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., Nov. 1, 1862. We have had another little exchange of compliments with the enemy on Blackwater, a few miles lower down the river from the position where the lamented Wheelan met a soldier's death. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th. detachments from six squadrons, numbering 210 men under Lieut. Col. Onderdonk—our Colonel, C. C. Dodge, being absent on another important expedition with the rest of the regiment-left camp to report to Gen Peck for immediate service. On reaching Suffolk, we found Gen. Ferry's Infantry Brigade, Howard's United States Artillery Battery, and the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, all in motion, and Speers' Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry also out. Tae troops proceeded to Franklin, on the Blackwater, moving on rapidly through the night, and reaching the point op-posite the place at daylight. Their pickets and our advance exchanged fires at once, and as soon as possible, under cover of our advanced skirmishers, the batteries were placed in position and opened on the nest of rebels. They opened on their side, with their batteries in a short time, but our guns were too well served to enable them to make half a show. We shelled them off, knocked their town into pi, and, in obedience to orders, returned at a late hour last night to this post. There were none killed and but few wounded of our side. Their loss, judging from yells and shricks and appearances, as we drove them from cover, must have been severe. There is no ford or bridge on the Blackwater in that direction, and having no pontoons with us, we could not cross to follow them up. The expedition was a success, so far as obedience of orders permitted. We are anxious and ready for a move on to Petersburgh, and know we can take it whenever Headquarters at Washington will permit it. Our Generals and our troops are anxious and ready for the cheering word, "Forward!"

Gen. Sigel's Corps.—FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862. The quiet of the Sabbath was broken by the

it is believed, for Culpepper. Capt. Conger remains at Bristow, and is getting along well. via Washington .- Washington Cor. Trib.

Gen. Banks' contemplated expedition. -- Boston, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. Banks will have and that very slightly. Additional information eight regiments of Massachusetts Infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, as part of his proposed Texas expedition. The bove, expect to leave for New-York on Friday. Gen. Banks returns to New-York to-morrow

### MISCELLANEOUS.

work on the Maryland side. The bridge was MENT.

Disasters on the Lakes .- Several vessels wrecked. Lives lost and property destroyed.

Oswego. Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

burgh last night. Pieces of the boat and portions

of her treight are now being washed ashore, and it is feared she was lost, with all her crew and passengers, in the terrific gale of Sunday night. Two schooners were driven ashore opposite SECOND DISPATCH. There were only six passengers and a crew of sixteen on board the propeller Bay State, which foundered off this port. We only learn the name of one of the passengers, viz : Orly Thompson of

Vermont. The beach for miles is strewn with portions of the cargo and wreck. She was bound for lake Erie, and loaded with merchandise. The said about the rebel army retreating to Richmond | vessel was valued at \$14,000, and the cargo was probably worth \$20,000 or \$30,000. The schooner Annie Moulton, with wheat, bar ley, and rye, from Canada, lost canvas in the gale

off this port last night, and went ashore near Sandy Creek. The schooner Mary Ann, with grain, and the Gazelle, with lumber, both from Canada, are

ashore down the lake. PORT COLBORNE, C. W. Monday, Nov. 3, 1862. There was a very heavy gale last night. The chooner Vermont is ashore behind the East Rivr. The schooners Bond and Couch and bark Stork were disabled in sails and rigging. Four cows are ashere at Point Albino. Twelve to xteen lives have been lost. It is reported that mite a number of vessels are ashore between here

James Buchanan has replied through the National Intelligencer, to Gen. Scott's letter : endeavoring to prove that be is not so much of a traitor as Gen. Scott would seem to intimate. He pleads that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for him to reinforce the forts, and that, of our soldiers and their families will be interested

characteristic of the author.

The Army and the Proclamation. New York, writing from Camp Bliss, Upper collections for the lowest possible compensation. Hills, Va., to the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 25 says: The rates they have established by Messrs. N. G. & C. other vessels captured:

2. Ship Toniwanda, of Philadelphia. Released on a bond for the payment of \$80,000.

3. Bark Lauraetta, of Boston, captured and hurned.

As to the remaining one, I have not been able to having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulet of the greater part of the proire. The officers are heartily with the Presi-4. Ship Manchester, of New-York, captured and dent, upon his great edict, believing it to be a positive force in the prosecution of the war equal

These approvals, we conceive, relate to the emancipation feature of the Proclamation, with-7. Brig Dunkirk, of Ellsworth, Me., captured out reference to its conditions, or its prograstina-

Gen. Wool and the Baltimoreans .-Much excitement has been caused in Baltimore by the arrest of prominent Union citizens by or-Gov. Bradford immediately telegraphed to the President, denouncing the act and demanding the unconditional release of the prisoners. By order

# POSTSCRIPT. THE ELECTIONS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. York gives a majority of nearly 32,000, for Hohe is "certainly elected." The Times says he probably is."

Gov. Andrew is elected, by a majority of 25,000. The Republican State and Congressional tickets are also elected. The A-election of SUMNER to the Senate, is therefore secured.

Michigan .- The Republican ticket has suc-

New Jersey, goes Democratic. The Death of Gen. Mitchell is announc-

#### ed, in the papers. FOREIGN.

Mexico .- According to recent information from Mexico, received by the steamer Eagle from Havana, about one-half of the French troops their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it amounting to nearly seventeen thousand men, Capt. Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that had arrived, and were ordered immediately to when he was introduced to Capt. Semmes he pro-Orizaba have been selected as a basis of operaations, and that the expedition for the city of Mexico was to start in December. The news about the loss of the army by the vomito is said have been exaggerated.—Trib.

West Indies .- We learn from St. Vincent that a serious riot has occurred in that island, the negroes rising, burning houses, and maltreating the white people. One man was killed. The whites, after some trouble, and the killing of six seven negroes, restored order. The disturbance grew out of a supposition that wages were o be reduced .- Trib.

Europe. Arrival of the Edinburgh and Arabia.—By the arrival at this port of the steamship Edinburgh, we have advices from Europe to the 16th ult., and the Arabia at Halifax brings us intelligence three days later still-to the 19th. It was reported by the Spezzia correspondent o the London Daily News, that two rel teers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen American vessels, but the impression was that the report grew out of the raid of the "290" among the whalers off the Western Isles. American affairs were being very generally discussed by the British Press, and the howl for recognition was almost universal among them. Mr. Gladstone's views being very generally indorsed. Lord Palmerston has been making several speeches at Winchester but he carefully abstained from any allusion to American affairs. M. Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, had resigned, and Baron De L'Huys had been appointed his successor. There were rumors of further changes, but nothing definite. There is nothing else of special importance from the Continent. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been only 15,500 bales, and the market closed dull and nominal, at a decline of 1 1/2 d. a 2d., under heavy arrivals from India. Breadstuffs and provisions were both declining. Consols were quoted at 93% for money .- Times.

Mexico Later.-The steamship Marion m Havana, 30th ult., arrived at this port the The news from Havana and Mexico is of no reat importance. The Mexicans are more than ver determined to make to the French invasion a desperate resistance. Their exasperation against the French residents is, of course, very great, and in the City of Mexico several French. men—among them Mr. Jecker, whose fraudulent demands were among the pretexts of the war— have been imprisoned. The papers of the Libsound of cannonading, continuing during the day in the direction of Aldie. Information was brought in late last night that Gen. Pleasanton had been driving the enemy back during the day

## Advertisements.

#### Castleton Seminary. CASTLETON, VT.

THIS POPULAR AND LONG-ESTABLISHED INSTITU-TION HAS PASSED INTO THE CHARGE OF MISS HARRIET NEWELL HASKELL, OF WALDOBORO,

MISS HASKELL IS A GRADUATE OF MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY, A LADY OF HIGH CULTURE, AN EARNEST CHRISTIAN, AND AN IN-STRUCTOR OF LARGE AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE.

R. M. WRIGHT, A. M., A GRADUATE OF WIL LIAMS COLLEGE, AND WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY YEARS AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE LITERARY INSTI-TUTION IN THE SOUTH, WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH MISS HASKELL, AND WILL HAVE ENTIRE CHARGE OF THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, BOTH INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS HOOKER, A PUPIL OF KREISSMAN. AS A Fire at Harper's Ferry .- A destructive FIANIST AND AS A SINGER, SHE HAS ATTAINED re occurred at 'Harper's Ferry, one day last RARE EXCELLENCE, AND AS A TEACHER HAS ROVED week, by which a train of cars loaded with for- REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL. MONS. & M'ME COMage was destroyed, together with the trestle- METTE HAVE CHARGE OF THE FRENCH DEPART-

Young LADIES WILL BE ACCOMODATED WITH ROOMS AND BOARD IN THE SEMINARY, AND YOUNG MEN AT THE SAME HOUSE WITH MR. WRIGHT (NEAR THE SEMINARY PARK) AND UNDER HIS The propeller Bay State, Capt. John Brown, ESPECIAL CARE, FOR PARTICULARS OR A CATALOGUE ith 40 or 50 passengers, left here for Ogdens- APPLY TO

HARRIET N. HASKELL.

OR, R. M. WRIGHT.

PENSIONS. \$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY PROCURED BY

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of inquiry answered without charge. We refer by permission, to N. George Ordyke, Mayor of New York City

HON. MEDITAR UPDVER, MAYOF OF NEW YORK City.

HOIL COR'S VAN VOSST, MAYOF OF JETSEY CITY.

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BEIG. GOD. C. W. SAMPOOR, IST DIV. N. Y. S. M.

BEIG. GOD. CHARLES YATES, IST DIV. N. Y. S. M.

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LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO. New YORK.

ISAAC SEYBOUR, President Bank of North America, N. Y.

CRISHES JENNINS President Rank of North America, N. Y.

WILLAM CULIUS NOTES, E-Q., New YORK.

MLAN CUEIS NOVES, E-q., New York.

VIN DEDIAY FEED, Eq. New York.

NES T. BRADY, E-q. New York.

CHARLES NEITLETON,

Ary and Commissioner for all the States. [H:NRY CAMP.

To Soldiers and their Heirs .- The advertisement Tribune will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for sol-diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect each claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so—while their integrity and responsibility is vouchers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public

ontidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS .- Very many thousand moreover, such a course would have been incon- NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm istent with the compromise measures then before of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, ongress.

The document is long and in every respect reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford, of the 127th Chicago for the express purpose of making these

"I have made inquiry as to the views of the eleven regiments composing Gen. Abercrombie's Division, to which I am attached. First, as to the General himself. He is so good a soldier that he needed only presentation. positions become, that a Benevolent Association has en formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest po pensation. The rates they have established are preselv those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT

> THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions has become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully Messes. Nertleton, Gilbert & Camp, of New York are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business om the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 186: Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messrs Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 1:1 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire confidence.
> From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d.

To Soldiers and their lights.—The advertisement of Messrs. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp will necessa- hand Pianos and Melodeons to LET, at \$2 and uprily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen New York Elections.—The City of New propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago York gives a majority of nearly 32,000, for Ho-RATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. The Tribune says sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sevral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers mend them to public confidence and patronage. Massachusetts .- The N. Y. Herald says From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.]

Sept. 25th, 1862. One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner Therex, Gilbert & Camp, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for soldiers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full ontidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, German pa per.] of September 23d. 1862.

Back Pay of Discharged or Killed Soldiers.—
Messes. Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collecs well to know that acknowledged reliable men of business take charge of such matters at a small ex-

### WM. T. DAWLEY. Commission Merchant

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, 42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Prills; Stripes; Denims; rain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Patent d common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts; icks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps; ool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks,

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F. D. RICHARDSON & CO. Real Estate Brokers AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS. No. 45 Maiden Lane. We Supply Everything in our line for Business Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of Printing, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books,

#### Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c. MONTEZUMA DINING SALOON 83 NASSAU STREET,

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MEATS OF VARIOUS KINDS, 10 Cts. pr. Plate
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-MENTS, SUCH AS, SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, MAKER FLANNEL DO.

SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. CANTON FLANNEL DO.

ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS'AND DRAWERS DO. LAMBS WOOL DO. FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND LINEN COLLARS. FOUR PLY TIES,

M'CLELLAN SCARFS, FINE KID GLOVES. SATIN AND SILK STOCKS DO. BEAVER DO. DO. CASSIMERE DO. SUSPENDERS. SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS. CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS. RINGWOOD GLOVES. GINGHAM UMBRELLAS. LARGE ASSORTMENT. FLANNEL TRAVELLING

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J. L. JOHNSON. The U. S. Bureau of Construction, after subjecting Emery's Naval Varnish to the most thorough tests, have decided its superiority over any other in use, and have adopted it in all the Government Yards, for Ships' bottoms, upper works, yards and iron work of every de-

CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,00

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and fill take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund

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Competition. J.T.LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Denaytment news our Mac of Years.

and, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis, 10., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Guli of Mexico-1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rolers.

Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sêr: Send me your Map of the Missisippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are re ired for that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

\$150 NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSE-wood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for \$150; do., with mouldings \$160; do., with carved legs and inlaid rame board \$175, \$185, and \$200: do., with pearl keys \$225, \$250, and \$300 new 62 octave, \$135. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand Pianos at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New MELO wards per month; rent allowed if purchased; month-ly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of music mer chandise at war prices. A planist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No.

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Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the Principla Association. This corporation is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the

It is edited by Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL and Rev. Gro B. CHEEVER, D. D. Its columns will be enriched by able correspon

# Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion tound morals corristian reforms; the aboution of staveholding, caste, the run-traille, and sindred crimes—the application of christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrange-

nents, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family the Thurch, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedi ence; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God. Editors friendly, please copy, or notice. Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a

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cents, per annum, out of the State-and thirteen Cents within. All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscriber or not from the place where

they are ordered to be sent, he will be held accountable for payment until he orders a discentinuance AND PAYS UP ATL THAT IS DUE. LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE PERIODICALS.-The law declares that any person to whom a Newspaper is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of it, even if he has never sub-scribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the

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VIOUSLY BEEN SENT; otherwise it cannot be Monies in payment for the paper, may be sent by

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# 600.000 MALE OF FEMALE AGENTS

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

ames are engraved on this map.
It is not only a county map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP. of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giv

Competition. J.T.LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Marylond and Pennsylvania, cost 100,000, on which is marked Antictam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland Virginia and Pennsylvania, or users refundly.

OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it-

ceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which | LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, rom Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm, Bowen lississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every

PILES. Thousands are certifying to it, (see Circulars)

For sale by R. BRINKERHOFF, 112 William St. ATLANTIC DOCK BROOKLYN Feb 2, 1862. Dr. Page. Dear Sir.—I have been a great sufferer for the last twenty years of a disease called the piles. I have tried many remedies and many prescriptions, and all have been a failure. I have purchased two bottles of your balm or Pile Oil and I am entirely

#### Many other communications received, too long to be published,

The Principia Union, and organized according to law.

dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS.

for his commission. ANY PRESENT SUBSCRIBER who will act as agent for the Principis, and canvass his or her city atown thoroughly, may retain one dollar for commissions,

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e or person with whom the paper is notify the Publisher that he does not wish for it.

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# Family Miscellany

FROM COWPER'S TABLE TALK.

B. Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here With stern severity deals out the year. Winter invades the spring, and often pours A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers; Unwelcome vapors quench autumnal beams, Ungenial blasts attending, curl the streams: The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork Thus with a rigor, for his good design'd She rears her fav'rite man, of all mankind. His form robust and of elastic tone, Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone, Supplies with warm activity and force A mind well lodg'd, and masculine, of course. Hence, Liberty, sweet Liberty inspires And keeps alive his fierce but noble fires. Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul But if Authority grow wanton, woe To him that treads upon his free-born toe; One step beyond the boundary of the laws Fires him at once in Freedom's glorious cause Thus proud Prerogative, not much revered, Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay, Born in a climate softer, far, than ours, Not form'd like us, with such Herculean powers, The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk Give him his lass his fiddle, and his trisk Is always hat py, reign whoever may, He drinks his simple bev'rage with a gust ; And, feasting on an onion and a crust, We never feel the alacrity and joy. With which he shouts and carols Vive le Rot, Fill'd with as much true merriment and glee, Thus happiness depends, as Nature shows, Less on exterior things than most suppose. Vigilant over all that he has made, Kind Providence attends with gracious aid Bids equity throughout his works prevail, And weighs the nations in an even scale.

He can encourage Slav'ry to a smile, And fill with discontent a British isle A. Freeman and Slave then, if the case be such, Stand on a level; and you prove too much: If all men indiscriminately share His fost'ring pow'r and tutclary care As well be yok'd by Despotism's hand. As dwell at large in Britain's chartered land.

B. No. Freedom has a thousand charms t

show That slaves, howe'er contented, never know The mind attains, beneath her happy reign, The growth that Nature meant she should attain The varied fields of science, ever new, Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view, She ventures onward with a prosprous force While no base fear impedes her in her course. Stands most reveal'd before the freeman's eyes No shades of superstition blot the day. The soul emancipated, unoppress d, Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best, Learns much: and to a thousand list'ning minds Communicates with joy the good she finds; Courage in arms, and ever prompt to show Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace His spirit rising as his toils increase, And Freedom claims him for her first-born sor Slaves fight for what were better cast away-The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's sway But they, that fight for freedom, undertake The noblest cause mankind can have at stake A blessing-freedom is the pledge of all. O Liberty! the pris ner's pleasing dream. The poet's muse, his passion and his theme Lost without thee th' ennobling pow'rs of verse Heroic song from thy free touch acquires Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air. And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet, In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat,

## THE HONEY-BEES SONG

Buzzing away Over the blossoms The long summer day. Now in the lily's cup Drinking my fill, Now where the roses bloom Under the hill. My fellows and I. Seeking the honey our hives to supply

I am a honey-bee.

No laggards are we-Skimming the clover-tops Ripe for the bee. Waking the flowers At dawning of day,

Up in the morning-

Ere the bright sun Kiss the dew-drops away. Back to the hive with the stores we are bringing

No idle moments Have we through the day. No time to squander In sleep or in play.

Summer is flying.

And we must be sure Food for the winter At once to secure.

Are up and alive-Lazy folks never can prosper or thrive.

Awake, little mortals, No harvest for those Who waste their best hours In slothful repose.

Come out-to the morning All bright things belong-And listen awhile

Merrily singing, . Busily winging, Industry ever its own reward bringing

# NOT MINE, BUT THINE.

Thy way, not mine, O Lord. However dark it be, O lead me by Thine own right hand, Choose out the path for me. Smooth let it be, or rough, It will be still the best;

Winding or straight, it matters not, I dare not choose my lot, I would not if I might; But choose thou, for me O my God

So I shall walk aright. The kingdom that I seek Is thine : so let the way That leads to it, O Lord, be Thine, Else I must surely stray.

Choose thou for me my friends. My sickness or my health. ose thou my joys and cares for me. My poverty or wealth. Not mine, not mine the choice.

In things of great or small; Be Thou my Guide, my Guard, my Strength My Wisdom, and my All.

#### LOVER-MARRIED MAN-AND WID-OWER

I-first person-speaking-No. 6.

up the measure of my boyish iniquities, finish- disfigured. Common sense then got the beted the course, and graduated from my last ter of me, and I wrote as follows : jacket, and my last orchard-robbing, at the "Miss Julia Curtis: Package received. same time. The dignity of my new coat, over- | Hang to the diamonds! John Flint." came me, by degrees. I stopped playing Whatever other faults I may have, this ex-

of a seal ring upon my little finger. I next | black, put my hat fair and square on my head, one conspiracy with the violence of tyrannical became fastidious on the subject of boots, ordered a pair of boots a size and a half larg- governors, the understandings of men may be-NORTHERN LIBERTY, VERSUS SOUTHERN | wearing them so tight that my toes lapped over each other like shingles, and so thin, energetically to work, making up lost sleep!

anxious concerning the set of the ankles of my pantaloons, and ordered my tailor, pri- that my best coat, instead of hanging on my Huss, Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, Latimer, &c. vately, to stuff my vests. Here I was obliged to make a long and wardrobe! I neither wrote verses, apostro- own times the agitating truths, with which sorrowful pause, for the want of that indis- phised the moon, nor disturbed the stars in pensible, requisite to the fitting up and fur- their courses, and as for dying as forlorn lovers nishing of a young gent, viz: a watch and usually wish to do, it never entered into my chain! But the "agony" came to an end at calculations. After a courtship of a year and length, and I was made happy in the posses- six months, during which time Miss Curtis sion of the desired articles. A very serious had managed to discover that she did not chapter of my history follows, wherein it is want to be courted, I found myself stranded, negrated how I learned to smoke, illustrated high and dry, on the rock of experience, and by a single cut, which exhibits the perfect one hundred dollars in debt for said diamonds success of the experiment, (after a thorough There is an old adage that a "burnt child course of purging,) by representing me in a dreads the fire," and if it be true. I think I triumphant attitude, with my hands in my must only have been singed! At this innepockets, and a long nine in my mouth! I ture, when I had lost all hope of meeting my next procured a situation as a book-keeper in liabilities with the marriage dowry of Julia a dry goods store in Washington street, and Curtis, an old uncle had the good sense to topped out the grandeur of my worldly pros- conclude, that "to depart would be far betpects by a new silk beaver, which I managed ter." Property enough came to me, to pay to tip in the most approved fashion, after some my debts, and set me up in business for myconsiderable practice before the looking glass, self, and a second time, I became engaged. which operation was quite a tax upon a man's My parents frowned, my friends expostulated, patience, owing to the circumstance that I was and society generally repudiated the match, obliged to hold a candle, with which to discern have a furious temper, and indulged in fits of the exact angle of depression. I devoted my scratching and hair-pulling! I took the prefirst quarter's salary to the purchase of a cane caution to trim my beard, and then went and a pair of kid gloves, and all my spare time ahead, regardless of physical consequences. to the cultivation of a pet imperial, which She seemed a Seraph to me, notwithstanding a bed of moustaches, which soon became root- fly leaf, from "my adored Julia," to "my ed, and promised a plentiful yield. The time adored Judith;" I polished my jewelry, and had now arrived in my history, when, after by making second-hand presents, and refraining being thoroughly inducted into the science of from diamonds, really got through the inner Young Americanism, it became me to take court comparatively cheap, and entered within the next step in the career which young men the veil! We were married, set up housemark out for themselves. It was apparent to keeping in a suburban town, and "Mrs. John thing, needful to my existence, as a fellow of supposed. But alas, for all human prognostimark! viz : an "engagement." Consequently cations! There soon appeared threatening my attentions were sown broadcast among the portents in the matrimonial sky! The rumble ladies, for some considerable period. Some of of domestic thunder was heard in the distance. them, (the attentions, I mean,) seemed to It was evident my affairs were passing under a flourish well for a time, but finally withered, "new dispensation," and matters strangly infrom the fact that they fell upon places which dicated the remarkable and speedy fulfillment had not much "deepness of earth;" others of the prophesies of my friends. I occupied fell upon "stony ground," and others still were my leisure time in chewing the cud of reflecchoked by the thorns of circumstance! But tion, upon my irreparible blunder. At length which the seed bad sprung up, and borne the sible dispatch! I now considered myself, in

a grammatical sense, as a proper noun-third person-generally spoken of as engaged to manded-I threatened-I was silent-I trans-Miss Curtis-plural number, because meaning lated myself in a dexterous manner and at not only John, but Julia-and nominative case | short notice from Johnny to John-from John to-lucky! "Courting," like the measles, to Mr. Flint-from Mr. Flint to John Flint went hard with me! It is one of my fixed Esq., -from John Flint Esq., to John Flint horror against the murderers of the Prophets, theological principles, that the divine arrange- and his Attorney!--I "came" the tender-- than those who likewise cried out, crucify upon its axis, called, in geographical language, the "diurnal motion," clearly indicates the divine design that humanity should sleep o' nights! I was not created an owl, neither am | length for a handle, and was pulled out by the I a "cross" between a man and a chanticleer. and as I was confined to my business, day times, not being able to make up lost slumber, I soon became, to use a vulgar expression, "bunged up!" Unfortunately for me, likewise, my fair Dulcinea resided in the outer rim of the wheel of which Boston is the "hub," and my nocturnal visits involved a fatiguing amount of travel, both by land and water ! It was absolutely impossible for me to carry her to a place of amusement, ice cream her, afterward, accompany her home, step in and have a "soft time," and return to my boarding | Truth had it, she was fatally injured by being place in the city, without being an unwilling witness of sunrise-which phenomenon, I may say, confidentially, to those who have had the good fortune never to be obliged to set sleepy eyes upon it, does'nt amount to much, the testimony of farmer's wives and milk-maids, the ravings of painters and poets to the contrary notwithstanding. Under these circumstances, it soon became evident to myself and friends, that I was threatened with an entire collapse, and that death would speedily ensue from a sort of general consumption of my faculties. In order to avoid the premature dissolution of the pleasant copartnership between my soul and body, as well as to prevent a system of total drainage upon my purse, I was advised by those who understood my case, to push my matrimonial matters to a crisis, and had almost concluded to follow what seemed

proceeded to unwrap the parcel, which had made me well nigh penniless. An unsealed note lay upon the top. I opened it, and read as follows: John Flint, Esq. SIR: I have, after mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that I cannot become your wife, solely for the reason that I do not love, well enough to marry. I return your gifts, with the exception of the diamond ring, which I take the liberty to retain, for the sake

forth the cry, "behold the bride-groom com-

eth," when one day, the expressman left a huge

bundle at my lodgings, directed to "John

Flint," and marked, "due forty-five cents." I

laid my last half dollar down on the table with

a sigh, reflecting that according to the funda-

mental rule of Arithmetic, entitled "Subtrac-

tion," I should have but five cents left, and

remain your friend, Julia Curtis!" "Sake of auld lang syne, a heap! sake of the diamonds, rather!" muttered I, as I tossed the note upon the floor. After raving awhile, I was a thorough-going boy, with not even in a very unsentimental way. I proceeded to gage before you're twenty-eight. Listen to a spiritual recognition of my mother's apron examine the contents of the bundle. It is string! Farmers could not find their ap- needless to remunerate them here. Suffice it ples, dairy maids could not depend upon eggs, to say, I was in possession of stock sufficient robins were shamefully despoiled of their to enter either the book, or jewelry business. nests, old maids missed their melons, gardens I kicked the whole pile under the bed for the could'n't contain cucumbers, anywhere within time being, and sat me down to reply. Rea "Sabbath day's journey" of my abiding city, peatedly I commenced, at each attempt dashand so long as I were jackets! Finding I ing off a few lines, and then throwing them one was growing, like a weed, I made haste to fill side, until I had a quire of paper conveniently

truant, drawing pictures of the minister in the perience convinced me, that I was not a totalhymn book on Sunday, and, at last, with small by weak young man. The flint was struck, are, or are acknowledged for such, that they did not get so much schooling as now. My ance can bestow. What I know to-day, at least, with small by weak young man. The flint was struck, are, or are acknowledged for such, that they did not get so much schooling as now. regrets, resigned the privilege of kissing the and the sparks flew, for a season! I drove

er, and with an extra sole leather, and went loons, and the added satisfaction of knowing ed by the first Christians to the Pagan world; shoulders, was hanging on a nail in a dark across the Papal darkness; and such in our

confined to evening sessions, and consequently on the ground that the lady was known to seemed to languish for lack of stock. Becom- her name was Judith! I dusted my books. ing discouraged, I transferred my attentions to and dexterously changed the address on the

my own mind, that even now, I lacked the one | Flint" was a fixed and delightful fact, as I at length, I stumbled upon a fertile heart, in Bedlam broke loose under the following circumstances. My wife became accidentally fruits of requited affection. I speedily thrust aware of my former engagement to Julia Curin the sickle, and harvested them with all pos- tis, a fact of which I had not seen fit, for prudential reasons, to apprise her. I offered to explain - I expostulated-I entreated-I com- the

> the tragic-the humble-the lofty-the cross -I froze and thawed-I thawed and froze again -- all to no purpose. My moustache, roots! It was a serious quarrel, and Mrs. Flint actually had the impudence to pack up bed and board, and leave the matrimonial, for the paternal head. I never saw her again. She died suddenly, without the expression of any desires, so far as I was concerned. My persecutions now commenced in good earnest. By the unanimous verdict of the fair sex, I was declared to be a wife-killer-a monstera brute-a savage! "My Lady Dedlock," had died of a broken heart-so gossip ran! thrown from a carriage. Damsels looked askance at the weed on my hat! I chose to afflicted," as parlance hath it! Besides Jupers never are. There are patches of blue sky, and gleams of warm sunshine, in all such blustering, cloudy, rainy natures. Great virtues often become great faults, so that sometimes the scales scarcely seemed to dip, either to the one side or the other. And at the last,

the mercy of the pitying, loving Christ, shall destroy the equillibrium, by dropping its abundant fullness on the better and the brighter was written down a hypocrite. From that time to this, I have been the butt of the bonnetted half of humanity; the incarnation of all that is tyrannical and frightful in man; a wolf to me the only safe prescription, and send in sheep's clothing, seeking for another lamb on which to make a hasty meal! I cannot paint my house, brush my hat, polish my boots, or be decent in any degree, but straightway, there is a din about my ears, that I am "looking out." Every woman I glance at, accidentally, in church, concludes, at once, that I design to make her a "De Capo" in the Variations of my Waltz of Conjugal Discord; and fathers who had daughters not only beyond danger, but, alas, lamentably beyond hope, advertised me as a Widower-To Let-in a short lease (for I am grey,) weighing two hundred-so many hands high-warranted sound and safe for a woman to drive, notwithstanding the general testimony that I am " vicious," and inclined to kick in the barness. But if I conclude to marry again, I shall "strike a bee-line" for Canton! There is much philosophy in the Chinese way of doing things. So of "auld lang syne," and as a pledge, that, though | much money for so many pounds of flesh! I I cannot stand to you in a nearer relation, I shall stipulate an extra charge, for extra virtue-money refunded, and wife taken off my hands, if she does'nt prove genuine, and amiable to the last degree. This is the conclusion of the whole matter-Young men! don't enthe testimony of credible and disinterested witnesses, for Love is blind, and Cupid is en-

> sight," without a tear. TRUTH TO BE PROCLAIMED, AT ALL

HAZARDS. FROM COLERIDGE'S "FRIEND."

gaged as counsel for life, on the side of crino-

line and pink roses. If you garner experience

on your own account, you will have to pull

down your barns, and build greater; and just

when you are busiest, your soul will be re-

quired of you, before you have finished the "tam-

ing of the shrew," who will " wink you out of

There are truths so self-evident or so immediately and palpably deduced from those that I was brought up in the country, where girls triumphs of active exertion and public importare at once intelligible to all men, who posgirls. I now developed rapidly toward man-hood. The first visible stride in that direction was notified to the public by the appearance the cork into my Lubin, upset my bottle of hair oil, tossed my "bamboo switch" into the closet, changed my kids from lavendar to sess the common advantages of the social state; although by sophistry, by evil habits, by the neglect, false persuasions, and impos-tures of an anti-christian priesthood joined in

come so darkened and their consciences so le- should call next day. I went at once to the thargic, that there may arise a necessity for Registry of Deeds, and found that Mrs. Gordon the republication of these truths, and this too had told a straight story. Her miserable, that the dew struck through, to my stockings. I forgot to mention that I got a number of with a voice of loud alarm, and impassioned contemptible husband had given his property About this time, likewise, I became admiringly week's wear out of a pair of cast-off panta- warning. Such were the doctrines proclaim- to his brother, in his last days, so as to cheat such were the lightnings flashed by Wickliff,

> Thomas Clarkson, and his excellent confeder- resolved to bring matters to an issue, at once. ates, the Quakers, fought and conquered the legalized banditti of men-stealers, the numerous me to her sister, by whom it could be proved and powerful perpetrators and advocates of rapine, murder, and (of blacker guilt than either) slavery. Truths of this kind being inin a short time. dispensable to man, considered as a moral beng, are above all expedience, all accidental

consequences; for as sure as God is holy, and man immortal, there can be no evil so great as the ignorance or disregard of them. It is very madness of mock prudence to oppose the which he had refused to pay over to her. removal of a poisoned dish on account of the pleasant sances or nutritions viands which visit from Peter Gordon. would be lost with it! The dish contains de-

struction to that, for which alone we ought to wish the palate to be gratified, or the body to The sole condition, therefore, imposed "But the wife had one-third interest on his

on us by the law of conscience in these cases is, that we employ no unworthy and heterogeneous means to realize the necessary end. that we entrust the event wholly to the full and adequate promulgation of the truth, and to those generous affections which the constitution of our moral nature has linked to the

full perception of it.

We exclaim with heroic Luther, "Scandal and offence! Talk not to me of scandal and offence. Need breaks through stone-walls. and recks not of scandal. It is my duty to spare weak consciences as far as it may be done without hazard of my soul. Where not, I must take counsel for my soul, though half or the whole world should be scandalized

hereby."

Luther felt and preached and wrote and acted, as beseemed a Luther to feel and utter and act. The truths, which had been outraged, he re-proclaimed in the spirit of outraged truth at the behest of his conscience and in I said. the service of the God of trath. He did his duty, come good, come evil: and made no question, on which side the preponderance would be. In the one scale there was gold. and the impress thereon the image and superscription of the Universal Sovereign. In all the wide and ever widening commerce of mind with mind throughout the world, it is

treason to refuse it.

The gain of truth is permanent, and spreads through all times and places; the loss but temporary and, owing its very being to vice or ignorance, vanishes at the approach of knowledge and moral improvement. The gain reaches all good men, belongs to all that love light and desire an increase of light: to all and of all times, who thank Heaven for the gracious dawn, and expect the noon-day; who welcome the first gleams of spring, and sow their fields in confident faith of the ripening summer and the rewarding harvest-tide! But the loss is confined to the unenlightened and the prejudiced-say rather, to the weak and prejudiced of a single generation. The prejudices of one age are condemned even by the prejudiced of the succeeding ages; for endless are the modes of folly, and the fool joins with the wise in passing sentence on all modes but his own. Who cried out with greater future generation will call the truth-haters of the preceding ages by their true names; for even these the stream of time carries onward since my marriage, had grown to a convenient In fine, Truth considered in it itself and in the effects natural to it, may be conceived as a centle spring or water-source warm from the genial earth, and breathing up into the snow drift that is piled over and around its outlet. her duds, bid a contemptuous good-bye to my It turns the obstacle into its own form and character, and as it makes its way increases its stream. And should it be arrested in its course by a chilling season, it suffers delay, not loss, and waits only for a change in the

# THE WIFE'S DOWER.

wind to awaken and again roll onwards.

Everybody who knew John Gordon, knew im to be the meanest and most contemptible man that was ever permitted to walk the earth. -His brother Peter, was but little better, so it would appear that meanness ran in the blood of the family. John was pretty well wear one, for there could be no doubt I was off, so far as this world's goods are concerned. -His property was all invested in buildings, which had cost him thirty thousand dollars dith was not wholly bad. People with tem- He did not marry till he was forty, probably from the fear of incurring unnecessary expense; and when finally he did take a wife, it was as he would have taken a housekeeper, -a servant

Mrs. Gordon was a poor young woman, and had been obliged to work for a living. Probably she married on purely prudential considerations, for she could not possibly have loved such an abortion of a man as John Gordon. She took good care of him, better than he deserved, and was in every respect an obedient and faithful wife. All she received in return side. Therefore, I mourned for Judith, and was the meagre support her husband's home af-

When they had been married about three nonths, John was taken sick, and lingered along for a year, during which time his wife was an excellent, devoted wife. Her whole aim seemed to be to discharge her duty to him with fidelity. She had made a bargain with him, and she performed her part of the contract

with scrupulous exactness. One day I heard that John Gordon was dead. It was a small loss to the community; and I did not think of pitying his wife, for her lot would certainly be ameliorated by his departure. She would be entitled to one-third of of the income of the real estate, which for a poor woman as she had been, and having no luxurious taste to gratify, would be a prince's

'Mine is a very hard case, Mr. Docket," said she, seating herself by my side. "Indeed, Madam. I thought you were very well provided for. You have one-third of the income of your husband's estate, or about a

thousand dollars a year."

"It seems that I am not to have this," she replied, gloomily. Not to have it?" "Peter Gordon has taken possession of the

estate, declaring it belongs to him. He says that my husband sold it to him, two weeks before he died." " How could that be ?"

"Peter showed me the deed; he says it has been recorded." "Does he? So much the better for you, madam. The law gives you one-half of his personal estate\_\_'

But he sold it for one dollar." interrupted Mrs. Gordon. "He could not sell it without your concurrence. Did you release your right of dower

in the premises?" " No, sir; Peter said I did, though, and showed me my name, duly witnessed on the

" Did you sign it?" "No, sir." "Then it is a forgery."

"I suppose it is." "You are confident you did not sign your ame to the deed?" "I am sure that I did not, for a very good

"I cannot write. I never wrote my name, more tender than that which all the labors and folks were poor and I never had a chance to the end of my race, I have felt when it began, and during its continuance: even in the midst

"No; I never told him." I dismissed her, with the request that she

his wife who cared for his health and mursed him, in his sickness, out of her just claims upon his estate.

He was a villain, but I need not say I felt a deep interest in the case of my client, and The next day, when she called, she directed that Mrs. Gordon could not write her name; who had seen her make her mark, often, with-

The person who professed to have witnessed the signature of Mrs. Gordon, was a clerk in the office of Peter. My first move was to arrest him on a charge of fraud, and sue his employer for my clients share of the rents When I had proceeded thus far, I received

"What do you mean, sir?" he said, rather

"I mean to get justice for the widow." "Her husband was worth nothing when he

real estate." "It was sold to me, and she signed away her right to dower." "Did she?"

"Yes, she did."

"Did you see her sign?" "To be sure I did; so did my clerk." "There's a warrant out for the arrest your clerk, and I have some hopes that he the farmer as to the merchant and professional vill turn State's evidence, and convict his principal."

He started back with astonishment and "I-I don't understand you," he stammered

"Don't trouble yourself about it, Mr. Gordon, you will understand it all, in good time." "For God's sake don't arrest my clerkhe will be the ruin of me."

"You should have thought of that, before," "You don't mean to say that everything s not all right about my brother's affairs. Becanse if it isn't, I will make it all right: you know," he whined in supplicating tones. "You say you saw Mrs. Gordon sign that

"Well, no-not exactly, but I suppose she

"You don't know she didn't?" "How should I know?"

"She can't write; she never wrote her name in her life !" "Gracions!"

I pressed the rascal closely, and made him acknowledge that his clerk had signed the name for a "consideration." I would have grow up with a love of agriculture, till its caused both of them to be sent to the State Prison, if Mrs. Gordon had not begged me to spare them. As it was, I secured the entire income of the estate for my client, and charged my bill to Peter who was but too

#### From the Child at Home. THE NEST OF THE REGIMENT.

Boys, do you know where there's a bird's est? What do you do, when you find one? Do you think the robins and "chipping birds" have reason to be glad or sorry when they see you peeping through the leaves? You never sions, did you? Perhaps you would like to creatures. I think I must give you a sweet ittle story, that came to me in a letter from an Indiana friend, a year ago last May. Here it

"Last Saturday, I visited Camp Tippecanoe, ear La Fayette, where a regiment of Indiana troops are quartered. The grounds occupied by the camp are large, beautiful, and admirably dapted to the purpose.

What I wanted to tell you, is this: "Before the grounds were selected for the encampment, a sparrow, all ignorant of wars and rumors of wars, had made her nest there, -the young birds were just hatched, when the troops came. No doubt the poor sparrow thought, when she heard the tramp of so many feet and the sound of so many voices, that she and her little ones would be destroyed. But those men, so eager for a conflict, with the enemy and burning with desire to be called to perdition. the battle-field, had no sooner discovered the nest than they resolved that it should be protected. They made stakes and drove them down around the nest, - which was built on the ground, -and they have carefully and faithfully guarded the birds and their home. The nest s called 'The Nest of the Regiment;' and it is a saying in the camp, that the men would fight for the birds as promptly as they would

for their country and its flag. "And the sparrow trustingly accepts the guardianship of the soldiers. Amid all the stir and tumult of the camp, she watches over and feeds her young. She is not disturbed by the noise of the drums and fifes and the passing to and fro of columns of men. She alights in the midst of the men, and at their very feet, if they happen to be immediately around her

nest. I saw her do this, myself. "Is not the whole affair very beautiful and touching, and suggestive too? Will the men who are thus gentle and tender toward those helpless birds, fail to do their duty on the battle-field?"

Noble deeds of daring have already answered that question. You know, boys, how magnificently our Western soldiers have fought on many a bloody field. You hurrahed for the victories of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and Pittsburg. Be brave and gentle, not cowardly and cruel. Your friend.

# ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Few men ever knew better than the French author and statesman Guizot, the true value of a successful public career. And what an estimate does he place upon it, and what a comment does that estimate afford on all human

I have been strongly attached to political life, and have applied myself to it with ardor. I have devoted to public duties, without hesitation, the sacrifice and efforts they demanded from me; but these pursuits have ever been far, indeed, from satisfying my desires. It is not that I complain of the incidental trials. Many public servants have spoken with bitterness of the disappointments they have experienced, the reverses they have undergone, and the ingratitude of men. I have nothing of the kind to say, for I have never acknowledged such sentiments. However violently I may have been stricken. I have never found men more blind or ungrateful, or my political destiny more harsh than I expected. It has given alternately, and in great abundance, its joys and sorrows; such is the law of humanity. But it has been in the happiest days, and in the most brilliant successes of my career, that I have found the inefficiency of public life. The political world is cold and calculating; the affairs of the government are lofty, and powerfully impress the thought; but they cannot fill the sout, which has often more varied and more pressing aspirations than those of 58,6. the most ambitious politician. It longs for a happiness more intimate, more complete, and

if a stranger to the happy ties of family and | THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIMI friendship .- Guizot's Memoirs.

"The political word is cold and calculating?" Then the political world is not as it should be; nor what, by the grace of God, and under His

"The affairs of government are lofty" only as they are the affairs of humanity-of men, women, and children, whom it is the business of government to protect and cherish. The man whose politics are cold, calculating, selfish. ambitions may be accounted a politician, but can never deserve the name of a stateman .-

teachings, it yet shall be.

#### WOMAN'S SYMPATHY IN MEN'S MATTERS. From the Country Gentleman.

Did it ever occur to you, ladies, how much aid and comfort they might furnish their husbands and brothers by taking an interest in their labors, inquiring as to the success of experiments, and manifesting that sympathy that we all feel the need of? Nothing sweetens toil like sympathy. The reward of the farmer's labor is not bread alone; it is the approbation of heaven, his own self-respect, and lastly the approval of his fellow-men, and especially the better half of creation. The tournament is not the only place where women that we all feel the need of? Nothing sweetcan incite to action and reward the victor. Would that they felt their power and exerted it on the farmer as well as they do on the orator and warrior. Farming can never take its true rank among the occupations of our country till the women properly appreciate it, and are as ready to lend a hand and heart to

man. The contrast between our country and England, in this respect, is striking. The duchess and the queen herself take an interest in all that relates to the advancement of the farming interest, and do not feel it beneath their dignity to notice an improved Durham or Southdown, Whereas, I asked the daughter of one of our farmers, a short time since, about a beautiful calf of her father's, and she had never seen it. She had heard her father speak of such a calf, but had not felt interest enough | DRUGS AND DYESin it, to go and look at it. How can a man feel much enthusiasm in his labors when the results of his efforts are so little appreciated?

results of his efforts are so little appreciated?
The women wish us to admire their trim figures, and we love to do it, and to gain our admiration they contract here and expand there, till the "human form divine" is lost in multiplicity of folds and adornments. They call upon us to admire the chef d'oeuvre of their tiny hands the "love of a bonnet," and we never fail to pronounce it beautiful, charming, perfectly bewitching; but when we ask them in return to look at a sleek Suffolk, or a finely developed short horn, they turn up their noses as through these things were vulgar and beneath their attention. We can never expect our sons to grow up with a love of agriculture, till its merits are better appreciated by our mothers and sisters.

HOLD ON BOYS.

#### HOLD ON BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue, when you are just about to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use

any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any im-Proper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the Gum Trag, st...

Gum Trag, st...
Hyd. Pon. En

point of kicking, running away from study or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime. Hold on to your temper when you are anrev. excited, or imposed upon, or others are

Hold on to your heart, when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry. Hold on to your good name, at all times.

for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire. Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do you good, throughout eternity.

Hold on to your virtue-it is above all price o you, in all times and places. Hold on to your good character, for it is and

ever will be, your best wealth. "When a man takes more pleasure in earnng money than in spending it," says a popular writer on economy, "he has taken the first step towards wealth." This is good in its place, but it may be well to be reure in hoarding money than in doing good towards Pr. Western # lb. 43 & 45 Eleph

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